

R Caesar (C.J.)

¶ Julius Cesars commentaries.

Newly translatyd oute of latyn into englyshe / as
much as concerneþ this realme of England
sumtyme callyd Britayne: whiche
is the eldyste bþstorþe of all
other that can be
found/that
ever
wrote of
þys realme of Englands.

1530

..



CThe cause whyp Cesar
came in to Brytayne.



Cesar entedyd to make
a Jorney in to Brytayne
bcause that he percep-
yrd y in all the battells
whiche he obteynyd in
france/ the britons had
sent succours to his en-
mys. And not wþystondyng that the con-
mente season of yere to make warre was
passyd: yet euer he estemyd yt to be for his
great auancement/ yf he had ons bene in
the Isle of Brytayn/ and perþly sene and
behodden the maner and nature of the peo-
ple/ and also to haue vewyd y places/ the
hauenys/ and thentres of the countre. All
whiche thynge were almooste vñknoþone to
the Galleys/ be cause that no man comensly
resortyd ther but onyl marchants. And
they also of y Isle of Brytayne had no kno-
lege of no partie of the stedfastis londe/ but
of the countres marchyng on the see syde/
and other placys of the coste of fraunce.
And wha Cesar had assemblyd of all yis
þmerchauntis: he conde not haue knolege
of the quantyle of the Isle of Brytayne/
nor how many/ nor what nacions dyd ther
inhabyte/ nor after what maner they made
theire warres/ nor what customes they
vþyd/ nor whiche partie was moste conue-
nient to receyue a greate nomber of shippis
Wherfore Cesar determynd wþch hym
self/ that a sore he in his own person wold
auenture to knowe alle these thyngeys: he
determynd to sende a gentylman of his
callyd Caius Dolusenus wþch a longe
shryppe (whiche we call a Gallye) a comand-
dyd hym to espye & make inquysypon of
all thingys: wha sholdely to retorne to hym.

Cod
a.ii.

Libro quarto circa
medium.

Cesar in Britaniam
proficissi contedit,
quod omnib⁹ fere
Gallicis bellis, hostibus
nostris ide subministrata
auxilia intelligebat / & si
tempus anni ad bellis ges-
tendum desiceret, tamen
magnō sibi usui fore arbi-
trabatur, si modo insulam
adesset, & genus hominis
perspexisset, loca, portus
aditus cognouisset/ quae
omnia fere Gallis erat in-
cognita. Neq; enim teme-
re praeter mercatores adiit
ad illos quisquam/ neque
h; ipsiis quicquam praeter
oram maritimam, atq; eas
regiones, quae sunt con-
tra Gallia noris est. Itaq;
conuocans ad se vndiq;
mercatoribus, neque qua-
ta esset insulæ magnitudo
neque quæ, aut quæra na-
tiones incoherent, neque
quem usum belli haberet,
aut quibus institutis vie-
rentur, neq; qui essent ad
maiorum nauium multitu-
dinem idonei portus, re-
penit poterat. Ad haec
cognoscenda priusquam
periculum faciat, idonei
esse arbitratus, C. Volu-
senum ei nauis longa pro-
mituit. Huic madar, vrea
plotatis omnibus, ad se
quamprimum reuertatur.
Ipse

Chow Cesar preparyd hym navy to
sngle in to Britayne.

I pse cum omnibus
copiis in Morinos
pncipitor / quod
nde erat breuissimus in
Britaniam traiectus. Huc
naves vndiq; ex finitimiis
regionibus, & quam supe
riore astate ad Venetiū
bellum fecerat classem, iu
bet conuenire. Interim cō
silio eius cognito, & per
mercatores plato ad Bri
tanios, a cōpluribus eius
ciuitatibus ad eum legati
veniunt, qui pollicantur
obides dare, atq; imperio
populi Romani obti
perare. Quibus auditis, li
beraliter pollicitus hora
usque, vt in ea sententia
permaneret, eos domum
remisit. Et cū his vna Cō
mum, quem ipse Atreba
tibus superatis, regem ibi
constituerat, cuius & vir
tutem & consulium proba
bat, & quem sibi fidelem
esse arbitrabatur/ cuiusq;
authoritas in his regioni
bus magni habebatur,
mittit. Huius impar, quas
possit, adeac ciuitates,
hortaturq; vt populi Ro
mani fidē sequantur, seq
uenter eo venturum nū
tier. Volvensus pspctis
regionibus, quantum ci
fultatis dari posuit, qui
nauis



No in the meane seafon
Cesar wente to the Mo
tempens (now callid the
cōte nere to Cheroue)
bycause oōte of that cō
ste he might haue shorte
passage in to Britayne/
and causyd to be conueyde oōte of the con
ties about/ all p shipp of whiche he had cau
syd the pece a fore to be made agaist p bat
tells of Dannes. Whan they of Brit
tayn had knowlege b; theyr merchauntz of
p cōselle of Cesar ther came to hym em
bassadours of many cytes of Britayne/
the whiche offeryd hym suffremente hosta
gys to obayre the commuندement of the
people of Rome. To the whiche embassa
dours whan Cesar had hard at the full: he
promysyd very syberally/ and hartely re
quyryd the to cōtine w in theyr good mynde
and oppryyon/ and after sette them deparre
home agayne. And with them he sent a no
ble man callid Comius: whom Cesar af
ter that he had overcome them of Arras he
made hym as kyng and ruler of p con
tre. In whose great wisedome strength &
valyaunce Cesar muche affyd/ and had
prouyd hym to be strewe and faythfull to
hym. And also the authoryte and power of
Comius was muche renomyd in that con
tre. To whome Cesar gaue in commaun
dement to go to all the cytes of Britayne
to the whiche he myght come to/ and to ex
horte and counsell them to obserue & kepe
theyr fidesyte toward the peple Romayn/
and to shewe them that Cesar hym selfe in
shorte tyme wold come thyther. After
that Volusenus the whiche wold not depre
oōte

owte of hys shyppe/ nor put hys affaunce
in a strange nacyon/ had wel consyderyd a
behelde from a ferre as much as for hym
was possible the regyon of þ Isle of Wry-
tayne: he retournyd the syntre daye after to
Cesar/ and recountyd to hym what that he
had therre sene i aspyed. Nowe in the mene
season that Cesar dyd tary in that cōtre to
repaire and appoynt his nauy/ parte of þ
people of the contre of Morwynens sente
theyr embassadours to Cesar/ for to ex-
cuse them of that that they had comytyd a-
gynst hym in the laste counsayll: for that
in especyal that they bryngge Barbarous
not knowynge the customes that Cesar
vysyd/ had made warre to the Romayns: &
þmy syd to do what thyng so euer it shuld
please Cesar to comande them. Wher a
pon Cesar thoughter this offer came to a
good pount. For thys reason that he wold
in as muche as myght lye in hym/ leue no
enimys behynd hym: and also bcause he
coude not conuenyently nor easly make
warre/ consyderyng that the tyne of the
yeare was not conuenyent. And most speciall
bcause he wold not for sypply causys le-
ue of hys iorney in to Wrytayne: he wold
not occupye nor encomber hym self wþ
so many thyngys. Wherfor he commaundyd
theyr embassadours that they shulde
bringe hym a greate nombre of hostages.
Whiche hostages whan they warre desp-
uerd/ Cesar receyved of the Morwynens
boþe fealþe and homage. After that Cesar
assembled to gyther in one place. lxxx.
great shyppe. Whych semyd to be suffi-
ente for to carre ii. legions of men ouer the
se. And all the remaunt of hys longe
shyppe he departed to hys leue remaunt &
other chyffe capitans of hys warre. And as
for. xviij. other greate shyppe whych coude
haue no

navi egredi, ac se barbana
committete non auderet,
quinto die ad Cesarē re-
vertitur/ queque ibi pen-
spxiſſet, renuntiat. Dum
in his locis Cesar nauis
parandarum causa mons-
tur, ex magna parte Mo-
ritorum legati ad eum ve-
nerunt/ qui se de superio-
ris temporis consilio ex-
cusarent/ quod homines
barbani, & nostri consue-
tudinis imperiti, bellū po-
pulo Romano fecissent.
Seque ea, que impetasset
facturos pollicetur. Haec
sibi satis opportune Cæ-
sar accidisse arbitrat⁹, qd
neque post tergum hostiē
relinquere volebat, neque
belli gerēdi propter anni
tempus facultatem habes-
bar, neque has tantularſi
rerum occupationes Br̄i-
taniae anteponendas iudi-
cabat, magnum his nume-
rum obſidiū imperat. Q uic
bus adductis eos in fidem
recepit. Namib⁹ circiter
LXXX. oneraria coactis
contractisque, quoſ ſatis
eſſe ad duas legiones nāf
portandas exiliimabat /
quicquid preterea nauium
longarum habebat, que-
ſtoni, legatis, prefectisque
distribuit. Huc accedebat
XVIII. oneraria nauis
que ex loco milibus
passus

passuum octo, vento re-
nebantur, quo minus in
eundem portum perueni-
re possent. Has equitibus
distribuit. Reliquum exer-
cium Q. Tiumo Sabino
& L. Arunculeio Cottæ
legatis in Menapios, atq;
in eos pagos Morinoros,
ab quibus ad eum legati
non venerant, ducendum
dedit P. Sulpiciu Rufum
legatum cum eo presidio
quod satis esse arbitra-
tur, portum tenere iussit.

hade no prosperous wynde to come fro the
place where they were. viii. myle of to þ
same haupn where the remenant of the na-
upe / he ordenyd for hys horse men: and he
sued all the remenant of hys army to
Quintus Titurius Sabinius & to Luci-
us Arunculeius Cotta his leue tenuantis
to order and conduct in to the conre of Me-
nappens (callyd gesders) & to such tow-
nys of the Morinypens frome the whiche
there came no embassatours to hym. And
after he commaundyd Publius Hulspicio
us Russus hys legate to kepe surely the
porte fro the whiche he dyd departe wþ
such a garyson of men as he thought suffi-
cȝt/ for þ sure custody & defēce of þ same.

C How Cesac saydyd to- ward Writayne.

Is cōstitutis rebus,
h natus idoneam ad
nauigandum tem-
pestatē, terria fere vigilia
soluit/equitesq; in vñterio
rem portum progredi &
naues cōscendere, ac se
sequi iussit/ ab quibus cū
paulo tardius esset admis-
tratum, & ipse hora cir-
citer diei quarta, cum pri-
mis nauibus Britaniā at-
git / atq; ibi in omnibus
collibus expositus hostiis
copiae armatas cōspexit.
Cuius loci hac erat natu-
ra, atq; ira montibus an-
gustis mare continebatur
vii ex locis superioribus
in littū telum adigi possit.
Hunc ad egrediendi ne-
quaquam idoneū arbitra-
tus locum, dum reliqua
naues

After that all thyngys were
thus ordered/ and that þ tyme
was conuenient to sayle, he
dyuantred a departyd about
þre of the cloche after myd-
nyght/ and commaundyd the horse men to
go to the other parte & to entre in to the þre
shyppes & folowe hym. The whiche þre
whyle they were stale in dorynge: Cesac
þy tyme was Arayyd in Writayne wþ
the fyreþt shyppe at the forth howre of the
day. And sodensy he perceyvd þ army of
hys enemys reynged in good order upon
þ mountens stondyng apon the topys of
the hyllyes on þ see syde. The whiche place
was enuyronyd and borderyd wþ þre
strayte mountens/ that a man myghte caste
a darte from the heyghte of the hyllyes to
the see banks. By reason whereof Cesac
thoughte that thys place was not mete
nor conuenient to take sond on. Where-
fore he

fore he east ancre & tarped there to the nyghte
hōder/ abydng the remaunt of hys nauye.
And duryng the tyme of hys tarpeng/he cal-
lyd to gyther hys leueraulte and captaynes/
& shewd them what respon Dolumenus at
hys retorne worte of Britayne had made to
hym: and tolde them what shypng he entenyd
to do/ and warngd them to putey and to pre-
pare quylly for all thyngs apparternyng to
warre/ & that ye shuld be redy at a beck: and
shewd them how that the affayres & feates
of warre/ and specially they whiche be on the
see be vacuous and mutabyl. And as soone as
he had gyuen them leue and lycence to depart
frō councell/ and that he had a good and con-
uenable tyme and also a good cole: he direc-
tē the ankers & gaue a token to hys people.
And after that he had sayld. viii. myle fro
the place whiche he laye at anker: he sette
hys nauye on the open playne banke of
Britayne.

The first battayll betwene the Romayns & the Britons.



W^e when they of the cun-
try line w^t this councell/ þ
the Romayns w^olde des-
cende and sette fote on the
lande: they made greate
dysygence to sette theire
hō:semen afor and the presedaries (whiche
be men of armys fightyng upp charrois)
whiche they use ofte tyme in battaylls: &
causyd the other to folow and to prohibyte þ
Romayns to go w^t of they: shippys. And
for thys cause it was not easi to þ Romayns
to take lande. for the great shippys myghte
not be set in order but in depe water: and also
they knwe

.viii.

naues to couenire, ad horam nonā in an-
choris expectauit. In-
terim legati, tribunis
que militi conuocatis
& que ex Voluseno
cognouisset, et que se
riveller, ostendit/ mo-
nuitq; vt sei militaris
ratio, maximeq; ut res
maxime posularent,
vt quam celerem, atq;
instabilem motum ha-
berent, ad nutum et ad
tempus omnes res ab
his administrarentur.
His dimissis & ventis,
& astu vno tempo-
re nactus secundū, da-
to signo, et sublans an-
choris, circiter milia
passuum octoab eo lo-
co progressus, aperio,
ac piano littore naues
constituit,

T Barbari con-
silio Romano-
rum cognito,
premisso equitatu, &
cessantib; quo plerum-
que genere in pratis
vti consuecuti, scilicet
quis copias subsecuti,
nostros nauibus egre-
di prohibebant. Erat
ob has causas summa
difficultas, quod na-
ues propter magnitudinem,
nisi in alto co-
stitu non poterant.
Millibus

Militibus autem ignotis locis, impeditis manibus, magno & gravi onere armori pressis, simul & de nauibus de siliendis, & in fluctibus consistendis, & cù ho-
nibus erat pugnandi, cum illi aut ex arido, aut paululis in aquam progressi, omnibus mebris expediti, notissimis locis adacter rela-
concerer, & equos insuefactos incitarent.

Quibus rebus nostri pertinuit, atq; huius oino generis pugnæ imperii, non omnes eadē ala-
citate, ac studio, quo in pedestribus uti præ-
lips consueverant, vici, batur. Quod ubi Cæ-
sar animaduerit, na-
ves longas, quarum & species erat Barbaris iniuritior, et motus ad
vsum expeditior, pau-
lulū remoueriat onera
riis nauib⁹, & remis in
citari, & ad lat⁹ apertū
hostium constitui, atq;
inde fundis, tormentis
fagitis, hostes propeli-
li, ac submoueri iussi/
que res magno usui
nostris fuit. Nā & na-
uum figura, & remo-
rum motu, & inusitato
genere tormentorum
pennoti Barbari con-
sisterunt, ac paulum mo-
do pedem retulerunt.
At nostris militib⁹ cù
stancibus maxime pro-
per altitudinē mari,
qui decimæ legionis
aquilam

they knew not parfysesp the deppnes nor the
shalownes of the placys: a besyde that they
shyppe were sore laden wþt armure whiche
was a great set to them. for yt behouyd them
at one tyme both to lepe out of theyr shyppe/
and also to stand in the water and fyght wþt
theyr enmyes whiche were on drye lande and
comyng but lyttell into the water hauyng no
thyng to stroble them: whiche dyd cast hardely
theyr darts out of the placys that they knew
and made theyr horsys mount other wyse the
they were wont to do. By reason wherof the
Romayns abasshyd a dyssmayd because they
were not accustomyd wþt he suche maner of
batayll: wold not fyght so couragiously nor
wþt so good a mynde as they were wonte to
do on fote in the playne feld. The whiche
thyng whan Cesar had well parcepypd and
known: he causyd to seuer the long shryppys
or gallyes from the greate shyppe, whiche
gallyes were lesse in usage to the Britons/
and they mygt be soner mouyd then the greate
shyppe. And whan they were thus sepearate
he caused them bþ force of owters to be set to-
ward that syde wher his enmyes were most
open: & afterward comauydyd that by force
of slyngs, and arctysery/ all men shuld assape
and chase theyr enmyes. The whiche thyng
whan yt was done as Cesar had cominaun-
dyd / was very profytabel for hys people.
for because of the fassyd of the gallies / and
for the greate mouyng of the owters / and for
the maner of the arctysery whiche the Britons
had not bene accustomyd to see: they
marueylyd greatly and arctysyd them self: &
after a lyttell whylle they retarydyd a lyttell
bawarde. Then as the Romayns were in
a maner halfe astayde to descende / pryncip-
ally because of the deppenesse of the see: he
that bare the standarde of the tenth legyon/
in the

in the which estandard was payntyd the sole
or forme of an egle/ after that he had callyd
for the helpe of þ goddyns/ and prayd that his
enterpryce myght be to the lawd and profyte
of hys regioun: he cryed owt with a hys boþce
ye daspant knyghts stand stylis þf ye wþysl/ &
suffer poure enympes to cbuerç poure standard/
for certenly I wþysl acquyte my selfe trewly
in dypng the deuouce of myne offyce/ boþe
agaynst þ comon welth of Rome & agaynst
my capteyn. After that he had thus spoken
openly wþth a loude boþce: he lepte owt of
the shipp in to the water a bare hys standard
wþth the egle dyrechysse up toward hys enympes.
Then you shuld haue sene the Romayns one ecorage a noþer/ leste they shuld
haue so greate reproche to theyre greate dys-
honor/ þeuer y one lepte owt of theyr shippis
& galyses. And whan the other saw þ former
parte of theyr company owt of theyr shippis:
they wþth all dysgence folowyd them/ and
approchyd theyre enympes. And there was
fought a ferre batayn both on the one part and
on the other. But the Romayns were great-
ly troulyd þycause they coude not kepe theyr
array nor ordre/ nor yet sette sute folynge on
the grounde for to folowde theyr standardys.
For as every man lepte oute of his shipp some
here some there/ they assemblyd and set them
selfe vnder that standard that came nexte to
them. Then theyre enympes wþch kneþe
all the shalowe placys/ wher they sette ynd
a few persons of the Romayns troulyd in the
water: they ran wþth theyr horsys to assayle
them. And a greate nombre of them byd ofte
enclose a smale nombre of the Romayns. And
the other owtre of the most open placys cast
darts uppþ charmy of the Romayns. The
wþch thyng whan Ceser had well percey-
yd: he causyd hys men of armys to ente in
to sytess vesseys the wþch folowyd the

.8.

aqüillam ferebat, come
status deos, vt ea res
legioni feliciter evénis-
ret, disente, inquit, milia
tes si vultis, aquilam,
aque hostibus prodit-
te/ ego certe meū trist-
aque imperatori offici-
cium præstero. Hoc
cum magna voce di-
xisse, se ex naui prole-
cit, atque in hostiis aquilam fere cupit.
Tum nostri cohortati
inter se ne tantum de
dec' admittetur, vni-
versi ex naui desilierunt.
Hos item alij ex prio-
ris proximis nauibus
cum cōspexissent, sub-
secuti, hostibus appro-
pinquarunt. Pugnare
est ab vniusque acriter.
Nostri tamen, quod
neque ordines seruare,
neque firmiter insiste-
re, neque signa subse-
qui poterant, atque ali-
us alia ex naui quibus
cunque signis occurre-
rat, se aggregabat, ma-
gnopere perturbabantur.
Hostes vero, notis
omnibus vadis, vbi ex
littore aliquos singula-
res ex naui egrediens
tes conspexerant, inci-
tatis equis, impeditos
adoriebantur. Plures
paucos circuifilebant.
Alij ab latere apto in
vniuersos ita coniuge-
bant. Quod cl. animad-
uertisset Ceser, sca-
phaz longarū nauū,

item speculatoria nauia
militibus completi
iussit / & quos labo-
rantes conspercerat, ha-
subsidia summittiebat.
Nostris simul in arido
constiterunt, suis omni-
bus consecutis, in hos-
stem imperum fecerit,
aque eos in fugam de-
derunt/ neque longius
prosequi potuerunt/
quod equites cursum
tenere, atque insulam
capere non potuerunt.
Hoc unum ad pri-
nam fortunam Cæsari
defuit. Hostes prælio
superati, simul atque se
ex fuga receperunt, sta-
tim ad Cæsarem lega-
tos de pace miserunt/
obsides datus, que-
que imperasset, sese fa-
cturos polliciti sunt.
Vna cum his legatis
Comius Atrebatis ve-
nit, quem supra dem-
straueram, a Cæsare in
Britaniam præmissum.
Hunc illi e nauie egre-
sum, cum ad eos Im-
peratoris mandata per-
ficeret, comprehende-
rant, atque in vincula
coniecerant. Tunc fa-
to prælio, remiserit/
& in pericula pace eius
rei culpam in multitudi-
nem coniecerunt/ &
propter imprudentiam
ut ignoscetur, peti-
terunt. Cæsar quæsus
quod cum ultro incon-
tinenter legatis missis,
pacem a se petissent,
bellum

great shippis/ and put a great nombre of me-
of armis in other shippis vessels made sybe
to de bargys to espere and consider the con-
duite of hys enymys. And when he prepurp
any coste of hys people to haue nede: he sent
straigbte forth ayde and succours. But as
sone as the Romayns had ons sette sure for-
tyng on the crake/ and were owte of þ hands/
and that all the hole armie sawe them self to
gyther: they assaylyd the Brytons feetly/
and causyd them to fife. But they coude not
folowde them bycause therre horsemen coude
not holde folowde them / and gete up into þ
 Isle boshe at one tyme. Whiche thynge alone-
ly/ that is to say that the Romayns coude not
further pursue and chase therre enymys was
cōstaty to the fortune that Cesar was afor
that tyme accustomid to haue. As sone as the
enymys after therre flynge coude assemble
them selfe: they sent embassatours to Cesar
to treare of a peace/ & offeryd to desyuer him
hostages/ and to do all that he wold ordayne.
And with therre embassatours came Comius
Whiche as is shewyd afor Cesar had sent
on message into Brytayne. Whiche not wryt
standynge that he was an embassatour/ and
that he declaryd that þ he was chargyd wryt
by the enſtruccyon and comauyndement of his
captayn: yet they toke and bounde hym and
caste hym in prisyon. And after when the bat-
telle was endyd/ they desyuerd and sent hym
agayne. Of the Whiche vncortesye the em-
bassatours in comauyndinge peace: sayd for
therre excuse that the faute was in the people
of the countre. Wherfore they requiryd hym
that of that that was comauyndyd by ignorance
and foly/ they myght therof be pardonyd. Af-
ter whiche reueste Cesar sayde to theyr
charge that they had commityd a greate of-
fence/ in somiche as they had sent therre em-
bassatours to hym bryngge þem in the setme
lande/

lande / & after had made warre on hym wþþ
owþre cause. Yet all this not withstanding he
perdonyd them frely / and wþþde take no þen
geaunce of theyr folþe. And shortly he com
maundyd them to send to hym hostages. Of
the whiche hostages they delþued maynt
naunte one partie / and the remenant wþþ in
se we daps theyr promysyd shuld be despued
þycause they shuld come fro the farþest pte
of the countre. And in the meane season that
they were gettynge to gyþher the resyde we of
theyr hostages: they commaundyd theyr sou
dyers / to retorne home to theyr housys. Wher
all these thyngys were done the prynces and
gouernours of the conþre came of all partis /
recommaunding them self and theyr cytys
to Cesar / and after that the peace was thus
stablyshid and consecryd. iii. daps after Ce
sar comynge in to Britayne: the. x. viii. shyp
pys spoken of before in the whiche the mene
of armys were / deþyd wþþ an esp wynde
from the farther porþe of fraunce.

¶ Of the aduenturys that byfelle among the shyppis of Cesar.



¶ Whanþer approched
the Isle of Britayne / so þ
they Romayns beyng on
lande might welle se and be
hold þer from theyr hoste:
sodensly there rose so great
a leþre / that none of theyr
shyppis coude keþe his straþht course: for
some were fayn to retorne fro them that the
came: and some of them were drayne in to the
sowwest porþe of Britayne the whiche is most
towarde þ Weste / and were in great iþhardy.
And whan they hadde caste there ancre / they
were so fyldyd wþþ water þe force of þ wa
ups and surges / that they were compellyd to

6. ii. take

bellum sine causa infe
lissent, ignoscere in
prudentia dixit/ obli
desq; imperauit, quoruþ
illi partem statim dede
runt, partim ex longin
quionibus locis accessi
tam, paucis post dieb
sese daturos dixerunt.
Interea suos remigare
in agros iusserit/ prin
cipesq; yndique conue
nere, & se, ciuitatesque
suas Casari commen
darunt. His rebus pa
ce firmata, post diem
quartum, quam est in
Britaniam ventum, na
vem. X VIII I. de quib
supra demonstrati est,
quæ equites suslulerat,
ex superiori portu leu
vento soluerunt.

Vix, cum appro
q; pinquarent Brita
nia, & ex castis
viderentur, ranta tem
pestas subito coorta
est, vt nulla earum cur
sum tenere possit. Sed
aliz eodem, vnde erat
profecta, referentur/
aliz ad inferiorem par
te insulæ, quæ est pro
pius solis occasum,
magno sui cupericulo
deþerent. Quia in an
choris iactis cu flucti
b; cõpletet, necessario
aduersa

aduersa nocte in altis
proiectis, continentē
perierunt. Eadem no-
te accidit, ut esset luna
plena, quae mariti-
mos etiam maximos in
Oceano efficeret con-
suevit. Nostisque id
erat incognitum. Ita
vno tempore & longius-
us naues, quib[us] Cæsar
exercitum transportan-
dum curauerat, quasq[ue]
in aridum subduxerat,
estus cōplebat & one-
rarias, quae ad achoras
erant deligatae, rēpelas-
afflictabat. Nec ulla
nolens facultas, aur ad
ministrandi, aur auxili-
andi dabatur. Cōplu-
ribus nauibus fractis,
reliquæ cum essent, fu-
nib[us], anchoris, reliquis
q[ue] armamentis amissis,
ad nauigadū inutiles,
magna, id q[uia] necesse
erat accidere, rotis exer-
cis[us] prurbatio facta est.
Nec enim naues erat
aliz, quibus reportari
possent & omnia de-
erant, q[ue] ad reficiendas
eas vñi sunt & quod
omnibus constabat, h[ab]e-
re, instrumenti his in lo-
cisin hyemem prouisio-
nem era.

Vibus rebus co-
q[ue] gñitis, principes
Britaniae, q[ue] post
præliu factum ad ea, q[ue]
iussit Cæsar facienda
cōuenerant, inter se col-
locuti, equites & naues
& frumentum Roma-
nis deesse inteligeret,
& pauci

take the marne see in the worse tyme of the
nighte / and so att last to drawe to the sonde.
And þ same nyght as þt happenyd the mone
was at the full / and thē the tides in the Oc-
ean see be wout to be most h[ab]est / the whiche
the Romayns kne we not. Also at the same
season the Gallyes in the whiche Cesar had
brought hys armye in to Brytayne / whiche
were drawnen on the sonde syde / were all full
of water. And the great shippis whiche lay
at aunce were sore tormentyd wyth the tem-
peste: and þt lay not in the power of none of
all the Romains to helpe nor to do any thyng
that myght be profitable. After that many
and dyuerse shippis were broke / and that the
gables & other garnyshynge and taklyngs be-
longyng to the shippis were destroyd & lost /
so that they were not able to sayle: therre was
a great trouble in þt hoste of the Romayns / as
of necesserte happyth in every such case.

For therre were no other shippis in whiche the
myghte make theyre armye to repasse in to
Fraunce: & also they had desaute of all thyn-
gys as be conuenient to make shippis of.
More ouer the Romayns were sore stroklyd
by reason that they had made no purposon for
corne / in so mych as they were all certeinly de-
termynyd to sayl all the wynter in Fraunce.

¶ Howe the Brytons rebel- lyd agaynst Cesar.



¶ When the prynceps and
rulers of Brytayne / the
whiche after the fyre bat-
telle were come to do Cæ-
sars pleasure / hadde know-
lege of all theys hurtys:
then had they a counsell to
gyther / bycause they knewe that the men of
armis / the shippis / and also corne / dyd sayle
to the

to the Romayns: and unagrynd / coniectu-
ryd by the lytynnes of þ capē of the Romās
þ they were but a few in nombre. The whiche
campe was very lytell. For so mych as Ce-
sar had causyd the legions to passe in to Br̄
tayne wryth oure all thyngys that myghte be
any impedimente to them / for these cau-
ses they bryght thoght þt good to rebelle
and to lete a dysturbe the Romayns / so that
they shulde haue no come to furnage / and to
lynger / & contyned to the wat tylly Wynter. For
þt they the whiche were passyd the see / were
vanqueshyd at that tyme or incloþd / so that
they myght make no retorne: they trustyd þ
no nacþd in tyme to come shuld not be so bold
to passe into Br̄tayn / there to make warre,
for these resonys they swore and made a con-
tractyon to gythet þt a comen accorde / & be-
partyd a lytle and a lytle from the oste of the
Romayns / & began to assemble preuely thei
people wþt of thei countreys. But Cesār
hauyng no knollege as yet what they enten-
dyd / bycause of the myschance that hapyd
to hys nauye / and also for that / þt they of the
couþre were slack in sendyng thei hostages
to hym: he had a lytyll suspecyon of þt that
ensupde after. Wherfore he puturyd for alle
thyngys necessary agaynst all aduentures.
And fyrist he gathryd to gythet the come
thorowe the syldes / and kept þt wryth greate
dysyngence. And as of such shippys as were
to sore beaten / he toke þt best tymbet and pyn
and all other thyngys to the repayryng / & lym-
pyng of such shippys as were leſt herte / & cau-
syd all other thyngys necessary for to be broghe
from the stedefast lond. So by the meane of
hys sondaris / not wryth standyng that. xii.
shippis were vterly lost: þt he dyd so much
that he myghte sayle safely wryth the other.
In the meane season that these thyngys were
adoyng / and that Cesār after the custome

et paucitatē militiū et
caſtorū exiguitate co-
gnoscerent, quaer hoc
erār etiā angustiora, q̄
fine impedimentis C̄sā-
sar legiones tranſpo-
tauerat, optimi factu
esse duixerunt, rebellio
ne facta, frumento, cō
meatūc nos̄tros prohi-
bete, & rem in h̄yemē
p̄ducere / quod his su-
peratis, aut reditu inter-
clusis, neminē posse
belli inferendi cauſa in
Britaniā transitus cō-
fidebant. Itaq; rursus
cōiuratione facta, pau-
latim ex caſtris discede-
re, ac suos clā ex agri-
deducere cūperit. At
C̄sār, etiā nondū eos
rum consilia cognoue-
rat, et amēt ex even-
tu nauium suarū, & ex
eo, quod obsides dare
intemiserant, forē id,
quod accidit, suspicac-
batur. Itaq; ad omnes
casus subſidia compa-
rabat. Nam & ſumne-
tum ex agri in caſtra
quodidie cōferebat / &
quaer grauissime afflicte
erant nauis, carum ma-
teria atq; ære ad reliq; re-
ſiſcendas vtebarūt /
& quaer ad eas res erant
vſi, ex continenti cō-
portari iubebat. Itaque
cum id ſummo studio
a militibus adminiſtra-
re, duodecim nauis
amissis, reliquis ve-
nauigari cōmode pos-
ſet, effecit. Dum ea ge-
runtur, legione ex con-
ſuetudine

metudine vna framen-
tum missa, quæ appelle-
batur septima, neque
vila ad id tempus belli
suspitione interposita,
euna pars hominum in
agris remaneret, pars
etiam in castra ventaret,
hi qui p portis castro-
rum in statioe erat, Cæ-
sari renuntiarunt, pul-
uerem maiorem, quam
cōsuetudo fener in ea
parte videri, quam in
partem legio iter fecis-
ser. Cæsar id, qd erat
suspiciens aliquid no-
ni a Barbaris initii cō-
silij, cohortes, quæ in
stationibus erant, feci
in eam partem profici-
ci, duas ex reliquis in
stationem succedere, re-
liquas armari, & conse-
stim se subsequi iussit.
Cum paulo longius a
castris processisset, &
suos ab hostibus pmi,
atq; agre sustinere, &
conferta legione ex oī
bus partibus tela con-
hici animaduerit. Nā
quod omni ex reliquis
partibus demesso fru-
mēto, vna pars erat re-
liqua, suspiciati hostes
nostros esse venturos,
noctu in sylvis delicie-
rant. Tum dispersos
dispositis armis, in me-
tendo occupatos subi-
to adorū, paucis inter-
fectis, reliquos incertis
ordinibus perturbaue-
rant, simul equitatu, at
que esediscircundede-
rant. Genus hoc est ex
esedis pugnæ, primo
per omnes partes per
equitant, & tela con-
ciunt,

had sent a legyon to get corne whiche was cal-
lyd the seuenth legyon, for the he had sene no
suspcyon of warre. Whyle some of hys pe-
ople were in the feild, some were going and
commynge to the hoste: they whiche were set
to kepe the ente of the campe cam, & shewyd
to Cæsar, that in the coste whiche the legyon
was gone, they sawe a greet ryng of duste
then they afor had bene accustomyd. Then
Cæsar supposyng that they of p counte had
entepry syd some thynge of ned as they had
done in dede: comauyndyd the ii. compaynes
whiche were watches or scowts, p they shuld
go wþth hym to that parte, & ordenyd ii. other
compaines to supply & fullfylle the come of
them whiche he had wþth hym, & comauyndyd
them that tayped to arme them and to folow
after shorly. And when Cæsar had ryden a
lytell dystaunce frome the hoste: he percyd
well that his people were sore oppresyd of
his enymyes, and that with great payne they
myghte make amy cesyntence: & sawe howe
they were inclosyd, and how theire enymyes
dyd caste from all partyes darrys & crowdes
Upon the legyon p whiche was in maner van-
queshyd. For in as mych as p Romayns had
gatheryd corne almoste in euery place of the
coultre, and there restyd but one place whiche
corne was: there enymyes supposyd surely
that they Romayns wold go thither to get
more corne. Wherfore they hyd them selfe in
the nyght in the woodis. And after when they
percydyd p they Romayns had left of theyr
harnes here and there, and that they were oc-
cupyd aboute repynge of corne: they soden-
ly assaylyd them. And after p they had slayn
a fewe: they put the remaunt out of ordre,
and inclosyd them wþth theyr horse men and
wþth the esydaries. Nowe p maner of fygh-
tyng of the esydaries is, that at the begyn-
nyng of the batell they ryde by euery coste of
the

the batrell castynge batrys. And for the nysse
of the horsys: and brute of thei wheres:
they often tymes troublid the ordre of thei
enmyes. And after that they be ons entryd
wyth in the compaines of the men of horse-
backe: they lepe fro thei charpottis a syght
a fote. And in the meane season the charpot
men/ depart a fewe / a fewe from the batrell
and set thei charpottis in such a fassyon/ that
ys thei people be oppresyd of y mulytude
of thei enmyes/ they mape retrace thei self
lyghtly to thei charpottis. And thei fore-
me were so sure afore a thei horsme so nym-
ble a desprier/ by reason of dayly exercysse
and long use/ that they wold make thei hor-
sys conne in placys slope steepynge / daun-
gerous/ i furie and wypnde them very easly
and quickly/ a also lepe out of thei charpottis
by the trace of the horsys/ a fro thens lyght-
ly returne in to thei charpottis. By reason
whereof and for the nouesye of batrell of
them of Brytan / the Romayns were a
ferde. But Cesac came a succouryd them in
thei necessarie in tyme conuenient. For at his
comyng thei enmyes cessyd to syghts / the
Romayns were releyd from thei feare y
they were in. After this Cesac peccyng
that the tyme was syse conuenient to assayle
his enmyes / to enterpryce the batrell: yet
he kept syll his place/ a in shorte space after
broughte agayne the legions easly in to hys
campe. And whyle these thyngys were thus
a doyng: the Brytons that were on y feside
were gone awaie/ whyle the Romayns were
occupied aboue other thyngys. Then after
this happenyd so greate tempestis up so ma-
ny days/ a wyth such contynuance/ that the
Romayns coude not departe oute of thei
hoste/ a so thei enmyes were set fro syght-
yng. Duryng the tyme of this tempestis:
the Brytons sente thei messagers thorothe
all the

cam, atque ipso tend
re equorum, & strepitu
rotarii ordines plenius
perturbabant / & cum
se in equum tumultu
sinuauere, & ex esedis
desiliunt, & pedes pae-
liant. Autem interim
paulum e praetexto exer-
cunt/ atque ita colla-
cant, ut illi a multitu-
dine hostium preman-
tur, expeditum ad suos
receptum habeant. Ita
mobilitatem equum,
stabilitatem peditum in
praetextis pstant/ ac tan-
tum vsu quotidiano, &
exercitacione efficiunt,
ut in declivi ac precipi-
loco incitatos equos
sustinere, & brevi mode
rari ac fieri, & per te-
monem percutere, &
in iugo infistere, & in-
de se in curvis ciuissime
recipere consueuerint.
Quibus rebus pertur-
batis nostis nouitatem
pugnae, sepe oportet
tunissimo C a sat auxi-
lium tulit. Namque eius
aduentu hostes consti-
terunt. Nostris ex timo-
re se receperunt. Q uo fa-
cto ad lassitudinem hostis
& committendum pae-
lium, alienum esse tem-
pus arbitratus, suo se
loco continuit. & brevi
tempore intermisso,
in castra legiones redi-
xit. Dum haec geritur,
nostris omnibus occu-
patis, qui erant in agro
reliqui, discenderunt. Se-
cundum sunt continuas
complures dies tempe-
statis, que & nostros
in castris continerent,
& hostem a pugna pa-
hiberent. Interim Bar-
bari nuntios in omnia
partes

partes dimiserant, pau-
citatemq; nostrorum mi-
litum suis predicaue-
runt. Et quanta pra-
da facienda, argue in
perpetuum sui liberan-
di facultas daretur, si
Romanos castis ex-
pulissent, demonstrau-
runt. His diebus celeri-
ter magna multitudine
peditanus, equitatusq;
coacta, ad castra vene-
runt. Cæsar &c. si idem
quod superioribus die-
bus acciderat, fore vi-
debat, ut si essent ho-
stes pulsi, celeritate pe-
ticulum effugerunt, ta-
men nactus equites cir-
citer. XXX. quos Co-
mimus Atrebas, de quo
ante dictum est, secum
transportauerat, legio-
nes in acie pro castris
constituit. Commisso
prælio, diutius nostro
rum militum imperium
hostes fere nō potuer-
unt, ac terga vertersit/
quoniam spatio secu-
ti, quantum cursu & vi-
rib; efficere potuerit,
complures ex his occi-
derunt / deinde omni-
bus longe lateq; & disti-
cuis incisis, se in castra
recepserunt. Eodem die
legati ab hostibus mis-
si, ad Cæsarem de pa-
ce venerunt. His Cæsar
numerum obsidi, quæ
antea imperauerat, du-
plicauit, eosque incon-
sinetem adduci iussit.

¶ Vnde propinqua
die & equinoctiū,
informis

all þ parties of Drytayn / to publysshe what
smale nōbre the Romayns were / & þt strode
in theyr purfaunce to obtain a great pray & to
instaunce the selfe for euer fro the setup-
tude of þ Romayns þt they myght ons chace
them oute of theyr campe. By reason wher-
of they assembyld in those dayes a great nom-
bre of horse men & footmen / & cam to þ campe
of the Romayns. Then Cæsar all though
he knew very well that his enymys wolde
flee if they were bete bakh as they were wont
afore tyme: yet he hauring aboue. xxx. hors
men whiche Compus of Arca had brought
ouer Wyth hym into Drytayn / as is afore
sayd: ordynyd his legiōns in batayll before
hys campe. And as soone as the batayll was be-
gonne / the Drytayns coude not long sustayne
thassawte of the men of armys / but toynyd
theyr bache: Whome the Romayns purseyd
as farre as they myghte folowe Wyth theyr
strength / & chasyd and kyllyd many of them
And affer þ they had burnyd on the one syde
& on the other all the bowys & byldyng that
they coude attayn so / they retournyd in to theyr
cap. In þ same day þ bassadours were set by
þ Drytayns to demand peace of Cæsar. To
whom Cæsar commaundyd that they shulde
byngyn in to the feme londre double as many
hostages as he had commaundyd them afore.

¶ How Cæsar returnyd.
into Fraunce.



¶ We after that all these
thyngys afore sayd were
thus accomplysched / be-
cause þt was the same
nyght equinoctiū (that þt
is to say toward the ende of
the monþt of Septemþer
when the day and nyght be of one length) and
þt

the winter begane to approche: Cesar thought
it not conuenient to sayle in the tyme of dyn-
ter/ synginge þys nauye was but wreake þys
a syryd. Wherfore he haþing tyme þ weather
conuenient a sytse after mydryght/ so syd/ & set
forth his shippes/ whiche came all safe & sound
to the lande/ excepte ii. great shippis/ whiche
coud not take sonde as þ other sytse shippis
did/ but were dreue a litle lower. Of þ whiche
great shippis/ when they me of armys whiche
were wryth in them to the nombre of .iii. C had
taken land & were comyng toward the hoste/
the Moraynes whome Cesar at þys depar-
tyng in to Britayn had left in peace/ in hope
of pylage cam fyre a small nombre & inclo-
sped them/ and commaundyd them as the wold
hauie theyre syues saued to put of theyre ar-
mour. But when the Romaynes reþngyd the
selle hastly to gether in order in defendynge
them selfe: theyr enymys cwyd so hysghly þ
at theyr creye there cam to them about. vi. M.
men. And when this aucture was shewyd to
Cesar/ he causyd all the horsemen to departe
out of þys campe/ & sent them to succour þys
men. And in þ meane season that they þ were
goyng to succours approachyd the company-
ons/ they þ were assaylyd & resisted thassault
of theyr enymys/ & foughte the space of .iii.
hourys & more so pusantly/ that few of them
were woundyd: and yet they slewe many of
theyr enymys. But after þ þ horsemen (whiche
were sent to succours) were ones aspyed and
sene: theyr enymys cast away theyr bernes
and turnyd theyr bakhys in all þ they myght:
of the whiche great nombur were slayn. The
nexte day after this bysynes Cesar sent Ti-
tus Labienus his leuenant to the Moray-
nes whiche had made the rebessyon afore-
sayd/ wryth the legions of men that he hadde
brought out of Britayne. The whiche Mo-
rynes in so mych as they hadde no place to

infirmis nauibus hye-
mis nauigationem sub-
eundam non existima-
bat, ipse idoneum tem-
pestatem nactus, pau-
lo post medium nocte
naues soluit. Quæ oœs
in columnæ ad contin-
tem peruenierunt. Ex his
onerariæ duxit eosdem
portus, quos reliquiæ
capere non potuerunt,
sed paulo infra delatus
sunt. Quibus ex nauib-
us cū essent expositi
milites circiter. CCC.
atque in castro conten-
derent. Morini, quos
Cæsar in Britaniam
proficiscens, pacatos
reliquerat, spe prædae
adducti, primo non
ita magno suorum nu-
mero circumsteterunt/
ac si sese interfici nol-
lent, amicis ponere iusse-
serunt. Cilli orbe facto
sese defenderent, celeri-
ter ad clamorem horum
num circiter millia sex
conuenerunt. Quæ re-
nuntiata, Cæsar om-
nem ex castis equita-
tum suis auxilio misit.
Interim nostri milites
imperium hostium sua
sinuerunt/ atq; aplius
horis quorū fortissime
pugnauerunt/ & paucis
vulneribus acceptis, co-
plures ex his occidea-
runt. Postea vero quam
equitatus noster in con-
spectum venit, hostes
abiectis armis, terga
verterunt / magnusq;
corum numerus est oc-
cisorum. Cæsar postero
die T. Labienum lega-
tum cū his legionibus
quas ex Britania redu-
xerat, in Morinos, qui
rebellionē fecerat, misit
Quicūpperticittates
paludum,

paludum, quo se reciperent, non haberent, quo per fugio superiore anno fuerant vni, omnes fere in potestate rem Labieni venerunt. At Q. Titurius & L. Cotta legati, qui in Menapiorum fines legiones duxerat, omnibus eorum agris vastatis, frumentis succulis, edificiisque incensis, quod Menapii omnes se in densissimas sylvas abdiderat, ad Cæsarem se repperunt. Cæsar in Belgis omnium legionum hyberna constituit. Eo duæ omnino ciuitates ex Britannia obsides miserunt. Reliquæ neglexerunt. His rebus gestis, ex literis Cæsaris die, rum. XX. supplicatio a senatu decreta est.

Libri quarti finis.

Ex libro quinto.

V C I O D O
mitio, Appio Claudio consulibus, discedens ab hybernis Cæsar in Italiam, ut quotannis facere consueuerat, legatis imperat, quos legionibus prefecrat, uti quam plurimas possent hyeme naues edificandas, veteres reficiendas.

shyppe to for refuge/ by reason y the marishes were dry there whether they fled y yere present: almoste all fell in to the handis of Labienus and Titurius & Cotta leffetenantis of Cæsar/ the whiche had the conducte of the other legions in to the countrey of the Menapiens (whiche be Gelders & Cleues) And after y they had repyd & destroyd theyr corne and burnyd all theyr housys/ y whiche thynge they dyd the soner for so mych as the Menappens were fled in to the thyk woodys and forestis: they after returnyd thider where Cæsar was. And after they ordeynyd that all the legions shuld tary the wynter tyme in the the countrey of Hesges. At whiche tyme ii. cyties all onely of all Hesgyn sent theyr hostagis to Cæsar/ and the other cyties made no count/ and lytysll regardyd for to send to hym hostagis. After all these thyngis afore sayde thus achedyd/ the senate of Rome hereof asserenyd by the wrytynge of Cæsar/ ordeynyd processyons to be done at Rome by the space of xx. dayes.

Of the preparacions of shyppe that Cæsar comandyd to be made/ at his compynge out of Hesgyn.

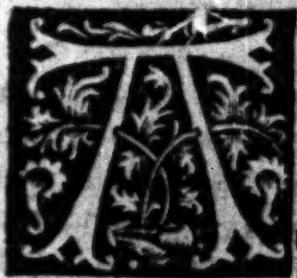


Drynge the tyme that Dominicus and Appius Claudius were consulis of Rome/ Cæsar departing from thens where he was logyd to pas forth the wynter/ & purposyng wþth hym self to go into Italy (as he had bene yeres accustomyd) gaue in commandment to his leuetenantis/ to whom he had committyd the gouernance of the legions of his hoste/ y they shuld with all dylygence in the wynter/ make as many newe shyppe as were possible/ & also that wþth

Wryth all spedre they shuld newly rygger and
amend the olde shyppe (whiche were welthe
bete as ye haue hard before). And he shewid
howe & after what fassyon and what maner
he wold haue them made. That is to say þ
he wold haue them sower dedkyd as þ shyp
pes whiche the Romayns use in theyre sees
to the adiournynge. And because he knew that
thoroþe the chaungyng of þ tides/ the flod
dis were often tymes vetyf hysgh/ & because a
great multytyde of bestys myght be the more
quylty sadyd and þ burde soner discharged:
he commaundyd them to be made more sagge
than theyre shyppes whiche be occupied in
other sees/ that they myght carri gretter nom
ber of bestys. He commaundyd also that they
shulde be made after suche fassyon/ that they
myght be easly gouernyd/ the whiche thynge
the londes of the myght mych arde & psonre.
And besyde all thys he ordeynyd þ all shypng
necessary for the armynge of the forsayd na
uey shulde be broughte out of Spayne.

clendas corarent. Eas
rum modum, formam
que demonstrarat ad ce
leritatem oneradi, sub
ductionesq; paulo fa
cit humiliores, quam
quibus in nostro mari
uti consueuimus. At
que ideo magis, quod
proper crebras com
mutaciones astrium ma
gis magnosibi fluctus
fieri cognouerat. Ad
onera, & ad multitudi
nem iumentorum tras
portandam, paulo la
tiores, q; quibus in alio
mari ut assueuerant.
Has omnes actuarias
imperat fieri, quam ad
rem humilitas multum
adiuuat. Ea, que sunt
vsl, ad armandas na
ueis ex Hispania ap
portari iuber.

Howe Cesar went into Ilyrie.



After this when Cesar had
vysyed all þ comynaltes
of Fraunce & this syde the
Mountaynes/ he fro thys
went in to Ilyrie because
it was informed hym that
they of Druce (the whiche
be inhabylyng besyde Denmarke) vyd distrop
þy continuall inuaypon þ puence marchyng to
þ Ilyenes. And wher he was come therethen/
he commaundyd all þ cyttes to send him certayn
nombre of men of armys/ the whiche he assy
gnyd them to be despyerd in a place certayn.
After that the Druces had knolege of these
cytaynges: they in all haste sent theyr embas

C.ii. fabours

Pse contentib;
i Gallie circior
is peractis, in
Illyricum proficiscitur
quod a Pirus finit,
mam partem prouinc
iae incusionibus va
stari audiebat. Eo cum
venisset, ciuitatibus mi
litias imperat. Ceterum
que in locum conueni
te iubet. Qua sentine
ciata, Pirus lega
tos ad eum mittunt,
qui

qui doceant, nihil earum
renum publico factum
consilio/ seque parai-
tos esse demonstrant,
omnibus rationib⁹ de-
sinuimus satisfacere. Ac
cepimus oratione eorum,
Cæsar obides impe-
rat, eosq; ad certam di-
em adduci iubet. Nisi
id fecerint, sese bello
ciuitatem psecutum
demonstrat. Iis ad diem
adductis, ut imperave-
rat arbitros inter ciuita-
tes dat, qui litem aesti-
ment, pnamque con-
stituant. His confectis
rebus, conuentibusque
peractis, in citeriorem
Galliam reveritur/ atque
inde ad exercitum
proficiscitur.

fadours to Cesar/ to informe hym for a cer-
tain y the rode/ a entrees afforayd were not
made by the comen couesse of y hole counte
nor by theyre assent/ and that they were redy
accordyng to reason and good ordre to make
satysfaccyon of all murkes perpetratyd or
done by them. When Cesar hadde well hard
theyr offer: he comandyd the to bryng hym
hostage at a certayn day/ which thynge if they
saylyd to do he shewyd the that he wold per-
secute theyr cytre by warre. At the day ap-
pointyd whan desyueriance was made of y
hostages accordyng to hys comandement/
than he assygnyd them arbitres to iudge of
the debate betwene the & theyr neyghbours/
which shuld put and ordeyne reasonable pay-
nys & punyshement for them whiche had trans-
gressyd & offendyd. These thyngs beyng
accomplisched (as you haue hard) and y Cesar
had made his assemblies/ he returnyd in to
fraunce a thys syde the Mountayns/ & cam
to his hoste.

How Cesar's nauy was redy.

¶ O cum venisset
circuitis omnibus hybernis,
singulari militum stu-
dio, in summa renum
omnium inopia, circu-
ter sexcentas, eius ge-
neris, cuius supra de-
mostrauimus, nauis,
& longas, duo de tri-
ginta ihuenit instru-
tas/ neq; multum ab-
esse ad eo, quin pau-
cis dieb⁹ deduciposse
Collaudatis militibus,
arg⁹



¶ Whan he was arayd
and disreyd his men there
where they passyd the winter:
he founde redy made
vi. C. shypys after y fas-
son that was deuyryd as
fore/ and. xxviii. galyes y
whiche the men of armys had causyd to be re-
dy at all poynys. And not withstondyng y
at the departyng of Cesar all thynge lackyd
which was necessary to get/ at his retorne by
the studye of all his people he founde them
so redy and so fede thynge lackyng/ that
wyth in a fewe days after he myghte cause
them to deylye oute of the place wherin they
were. After that he had preysyd & thankyd y
men

men of armis / all they which were masters
of the werke for thei dylgence / he shewyd
to theym what he intendyd to do / a commaun-
dyd thei to bryng thei nauye to the porte
Ioyus nowe callyd Calys : fro the whiche
hauē he knede that he myght haue very con-
uenient passage to sayle in to Brytayne / for
fro the ferme lande it passeth not. xxx. myles

atque ha, qui negotio
prefuerant, quid fieri
velit, ostendit / atque
omnes ad portum Ici-
um conuenire iubet.
Quo ex portu commo-
dissimum in Britannia
traiectum esse cognos-
uerat circiter milii pas-
sum. XXX. transmis-
sum a continendo.

How Cesat went in to the contrey of Treuers



Then Cesat leuyng he
bynd him as many men of
armys as he thought conve-
nient to condury his nauye:
take his iorney toward the
cōtre of Treuerence with
.iii. leggions syghtly ar-
myd / and .viii. C. mē of armes / by cause they
of Treuerence dyd neuer appere at no coun-
sell that Cesat held / nor obeyd not his ordyn-
naunces. And also he leyd to theyr charge þ
they solycydyd and intycyd the Germayns /
them þ dwelle on the ryuer of the Ryn to
passe in to Fraunce. The cōtre of Treuers
aboue all the other cōtries of Fraunce myght
make moste nomber of horsemen / and had al-
so a great nomber a fote / for the contee stee-
chyd / marchyd to the ryuer of the Ryn.
As so chaunspyd before in this cōtre of Tre-
uers. ii. men that ys to saye / Induiciomarus
þ Cingentorix dyd contynually stryue which
of the ii. shuld haue the souerayntye / gouer-
nance of the seyd cōtrye. And as sone as Cing-
entorix was aduertysyd of the comynge of
Cesat / þ leggions / he cam to hym gentlylye
and shewyd hym þ he / all his frendes wold
be at his commaundement to do hym sercupce /
a assyrd hym þ they wold never leue nor for-
sake þ amitye of the Romayns. And besyde

Vic rei, quod
h satis esse visum
est militum, reli-
quit. Ipse cum legio-
nibus expeditis quatu-
or, & equinibus octo-
gentis in fines Treue-
rorum proficisciatur /
quod hi neque ad con-
cilia veniebant, neque
imperio parebant, Get
manosque transthenan-
nos solicitare diceban-
tur. Hæc ciuitas longe
plurimum totius Gal-
lie equitatu valet / mag-
nasque habet copias
pedum, Rhenumq.,
ut supra demonstrau-
imus, tangit. In ea ciui-
tate duo de principatu
inter se contendebant
Induiciomarus & Cing-
entorix / ex qbus alter
simulacrum de Cesaris,
legionumque aduentu
cognitum est, ad eum
venit / se, suosque oēis
in officio fudigos, ne-
que ab amicitia popu-
li Romani defectuos
confirmauit / quæque
in Tre

in Treueris gererentur ostendit. At Inducio marus equitatum, pedi tamque cogere, s̄c̄p̄ qui per terram in armis esse nō poterant, in sylam Arduennā abdīs, quae ingenti magnitudine per medios fines Treuerorum a flumine Rheno, ad iniam Rhemoru per tinet, bellum parare in sticu. Sed postea quā nonnulli principes ex ea ciuitate, & familiaritate Cingentoris ad ducti, & aduentu nostrū ex citus perterriti, ad Cāsarem venient, & de suis priuatum rebus ab eo petere coepiunt, quoniam ciuitati cōsulere non possent, ventus si ab omnibus deseretur. Inducio marus legatos ad Cāsarem mittit, sese idcirco a suis discedere, atque ad eum venire voluisse, quo facilius ciuitatem in officio contineret, ne omnis nobilitatis discessu, plebs propter imprudentiam laboretur. Itaque ciuitate in sua potestate esse s̄c̄p̄, si Cāsar permitteret, ad eum in castra vēturum, & suas ciuitatisque fortunas eius fidei permisit. Cāsar & si intelligebat, qua de causa ea dicere tur, q̄m ei resab instituto consilio detinenter, nam men ne chys he declaryd all thyngē that was done in Treuers. But on the other syde Induciomarus assemblyd to gyther a great strengthe bothe of people on horseback & on fote. And after þ all such whiche by reason of age coude were no haucheyns were put a chasyd in to the forest of Dardayne / the whych forest is of a meruesous greetnes besyde the ryuer of the Ryne / from the chyse parte of the countre of theym of Treuers to the begynnyng of the countre of Baynys: the aboue named Induciomarus dyd applye & dyspose hym self alle to warre. But after that that certayne gounours of þ cypre of Treuers were mouryd by reason of þ famylacie þ they had with Cāsār / þ that they were in maner aferde of þ compyng of þ hoste of þ Romayns / & were come to Cēsar & beganne to praye and requyre him every man p̄ticularlē for his owne cause by reason that they coude not gyse counseil to the cypre: Induciomarus seyng þ he coude not enterteyn the cypre / & seyng leſt that he shulde be forſakyn of all men / sente his ambassadours to Cēsar / knyng hym selfe that he wold not come to Cēsar / for that intēt that he myght more easly retayne the inhabitautes in theyr ordre / leſt that after that all the noble men were deydyd oute of the cypre / the meane people by theyr folysches & lyght folys myght fall in to some great myſchye. And shewyd how the cypre wold always be at the comandement of Cēsar / and also þ þt be the pleasyr of Cēsar / Induciomarus hym selfe wold come to hym in to his campe / and wold put hym self his goodr̄ & and all the goodys of the cypre in to the þys crepon of Cēsar. Albeit that Cēsar appreced wold for what cause þ ambassadours shewid these a ſuch ſemblable thyngys / and althoþ þ he knewe for what cause Induciomarus dyd wyth drawe hym ſelfe from his former purpoſe

pose: yet he remembryng þ all thyngs were
redy to make warre in Britayne/ and for þ
intent that he wold not be constreynd to passe
the somer in the countre of Treuers: he cō-
maundyd þ Induciomarus shuld come to him
with ii. t. hostage. After þ they were broght
to ghet of the whiche one was sonne & other
merre knyfmen & frendis of Induciomarus/
the whiche Cesac wold haue desyveryd in ho-
staggys by name: then he confortyd Induci-
omarus/ & exhortyd hym to perceuer in doyng
his duryt. And after þ he had callyd to hym
the gouernours of Treuers: than he causyd
eueri man by hym self to be frende to Eng-
gentourx/ by reason that he kne w well that he
had deseruyd þt. And also he dyd þt for thys
cause, that he thought þt shuld be greatly to
hys honour to sette hym the rule & authoryte
over his cytpe/ whome he had knowen & sene
so spesally aboue other/ to bere hys good
myne and sydesyte toward hym. Inducioma-
rus was sore displeasyd & dysdayned at this
doyng/ by cause he perceyved the loue that
the cytpe had toward hym/ was demysshyd
& decayd/ by reason whereof he þ afore tyme
had no mynde toward the Romayns/ was
nowe by this meane more grevously infla-
myd wþt malþce & iie. These thyngs thus
accomplysshyd/ Cesac returnyd to the porte
Iaus now callyd Tales with all his legiōs
And when he was there arryvd/ he hadde
knowlege that the .xl. shypys whiche were
made in the countre of Welges/ by reason of
the imþtuous tempeste which rose on þ see/
coulde not kepe theyr coursse toward Tales
wþt the other shypys/ but were constrey-
nyd to retorne to the place fro þ whiche they
were deþyd. But as for the remenant he
founde þt redy to sayle & well garnyshed of
all thyng necessary & conuenient. And also he
founde there redy all the men of armes of all
Fraunce/

mēne testamēt in Tre
ueris consumere cogē
retur, omnibus rebus
ad Britā uicū bellū
comparatis, Induciō-
marum ad se cū. C. C.
obsidibus venire iussit.
His adductis, & filio þ
pinquisque eius omni-
bus, quoð nominatim
euocauerat, consolat⁹
Induciōmarum horta-
tusque est, ut in offi-
cio permanet. Nihi
lo tamen feciūs princi-
pibus Treuerorum ad
se conuocatis, eos sin-
gulatim Cingētori cō-
ciliauit. Q & cū mento
eius a se fieri intellige-
bat, tum magni inter-
esse arbitrabatur, eius
authoritatē inter suos
quamplurimum valea-
re, cuius tam egregiam
in se voluntatē perspe-
xisset. Id factum gra-
uiter tulit Inducioma-
rus suam gratiam inter
suos minui, & qui iam
ante inimico in nos a-
nimō fuisset, multo
grauius hoc dolore ex-
arsit. Iis rebus consti-
tutis, Cæsar ad portū
Iacum cum legionibus
peruenit, ibi cognos-
cit. XL. nauis, quæ
in Meldis factæ erant
tempestate reiectas re-
nere cursum non potu-
isse, atque eodem, vno
de erant profectæ, rela-
tas / reliquias parata-
ad nauigandum, atq
omnibus rebus instru-
tas inuenit. Eodem
equitatus totius Galo-
lig con-

he conderis, numero
millium quatuor / prin
cipesq; ex omnibus ci
uitatibus, ex quib; per
paucos, quorum in se
tide p; p; x; re
linquere in Gallia, re
liquos ob sidum loco
secum ducere decreu
rat / quod cum ipse ab
esse, motu Galli
verbaru.

france / the whiche were in nombre. iii. thou
sand. in², whiche the gouernours & nobles of
the cypres / whiche were to gyther assemblyd
therre whiche the greate nauye laye. Of the
whiche gouernours Cesar purposyd to leue
in fraunce a certayn nombre whiche he knew
to be st² to to hym / & the remaunt he entendyd
to haue with hym in stede of hostag^s / because
he douned fest in his absence therre shuld arise
some chaunge or mutacyon in fraunce.

COf the deparcyng of Dumno
rix of Auton and howe
he was slayne.

Rantyna cum
ceteris Duno
rix Heduus, de
quo a nobis antea di
ctum est. Hunc secum
ducere in primis con
stituerat, quod cupidit
erum nouarum, cupi
di imperi, magni ani
mi, magnae inter Gal
los authoritatis cognosc
uerat. Accedebat huc,
quod iam in concilio
Heduorum Dumno
rix dixerat sibi a Cesa
re regnum ciuitatis de
fensi / quod dictum He
cui grauiter ferebant/
neq; recusandi, aut de
precandi causa lega
tos ad Cesarē mittere
audebat. Id factum ex
suis hospitibus Cesar
cognoverat. Ille pri
mo oibus precibus pe
trecōndit, vt in Gal
lia relinquetur / par
tim quod insuetus na
tigandi mare timeret,
partim quod religioni
b² se diceret impediti
posteaq;



nde in the company of
these noble men was one
Dumnorix of Auton whi
Cesar principally wold
haue to passe the see whi
hym / because he knew he
he was a man ne² de fa
gsyd and ambitious mych desyryng senyors/
& also for that he was a man of haute corage
mych rendyrd & of great authoryte amonge
the Basses. And also this Dumnorix beyng
at the counsell of them of Auton / sayd the gos
uerynge of the Cypre of Auton was comyd
to hym by the comandement of Cesar;
whiche wordys they of Auton tolde greuous
ly / & so dyreste not send theyr ambassadours
to Cesar to obteyn that Dumnorix shuld be
put frome the gouernance of Auton / nor to
desyre Cesar he shuld not o²de his fauour
to hym. Of the whiche thynge Cesar hadde
knolage of his hostag^s. Nowe Dumnorix
endeuyrd hym selfe fyrste by prayours that
he myght tary behynde in fraunce / a specyal
ly because he was not usyd to be on the see & he
he was a frayde to be drownyd / & also he had
made certayne woues whiche he wold sayne
accomplyssh.

accompys. But after that he yceynd that Cesar denped hym obstinately hym request/ that he saw no hope of remedy but þ he must medys accorde: he sollicytyd the nobles of Fraunce & callyd them aparte & exhorted the to lacy on the lande/ & not to passe the see/ and ferdyd them ofte tymes/ seyng þ this thyng was ordeynyd for nothyng/ but to dyspose fraunce of all the noble men. For the tent of Cesar was/ that after þ he had brought the all into Britayn/ there to murder the/ which he dypte not do in the presence of the frensh-men. Desyde this Dumnonix made other to some persons & also requyryd them saychful ly/ to promyse hym to do & procure all thyng whiche they kn. We by commune councell to be to the profyte of Fraunce/ all which were recomynd to Cesar by many persons. When Cesar had knowlge of thes thyngis/ becau se he reputyd þ cypte of Autun to be of great dygnite/ he purposyd to escayne & to make astrayd dumnonix by all the menys þ he couud: & by cause that Cesar well appyedyd þ the frowardnes of dumnonix dayly incessyd: he was adysyd to take good heede þ he shuld do no dyspleasire to hym nor to the commune weire. In the meane season þ Cesar tarred in this porke/ whiche was about. xxv. dayes/ because the southe west wynde settyd hym to sayle/ whiche blew for the most parte on that syde whiche his shippis lay; the most part of this tym: Cesar stauenlyd to entercayne Dumnonix in his seruice/ and besyde that he dyd all that he myght to know all his conseil. Fynally when Cesar saw that he had wynde and w. d. c. conuenyent: he comauynd þ his men of armys & his horsmen shuld enter in to ther shippys. And as euery man dyd ender and hast hym self to the see ward/ Dumnonix deparcyd sodaynly wythout any knowle ge of Cesar wyth all the horsemen of Au-

tu-

bi negari vidit, omni spe impedi adcepit, principes Gallie singulos sollicitare, nreare horrarii coepit, ut in continent remanerent, metuuntur, non sine causa fieri, ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaret, id esse consilium Cæsaris, ut quos in conspectu Gallie interficere veteretur, hos omnes in Britannia traductos necaret. Fidei reliqis interponere, ius iurandi poscere, ut quod esse ex vsu Gallie intellexissent, communis consilio administraretur. Haec a compluribus ad Cæsarem descrebatur. Quare cognita, Cæsar quod tantu militari Heduæ dignitatis miserebar, coercendu atque deterrendu quibus cunque rebus posset, Dunorige statuebat, quod longius eius amentem pergredi videbar, spiciendu, ne quid sibi ac reipub. nocere posset. Itaque dies circiter XXV. in eo loco commoratus, quod chorus ventus navigatione impediebat, qui magnam partem ois temporis in his locisflare coquuit, dabant operam, ut Dunorigen in officio contineret, nihilo tamē secus oia eius consilia cognosceret. Tadem id neam tempestatem natum, milites, equitesque concendere naues iubebat. At impeditis omnibus animis, Dumnonix cum equitibus Heduorum a castis insciere Cæsare domum

domum discedere co-
pit. Qua re nuntiata,
Cæsar intermissa pro-
fectione, acq omnib
rebus postpositis, ma-
gnam partem equitacis
ad eum insequendum
mittit, remahique impe-
rat. Si vim faciat, neg-
pareat, interfici iubet.
Nil hunc se absentie
pro sano factus arbit-
rata, qui præsens in
perium neglexisset. Il-
le autem reuocatus resi-
stere, ac se manu defen-
dere, suorsique fidem in-
plorare coepit, saepe
clamans liberum se,
liberaque ciuitatis esse.
Illi, ut erat imperatum
circumstunt, homi-
nemque interficiunt.
At Hedui equites ad
Cæsarem omnes re-
uertuntur.

fun/and returnyd homewarde. After whiche
thyngys knowen/ Cesar settynge his iorney
and all other thyngys a syde: sent a great no-
bet of horsemens to folowe Dumnonix/ a com-
maundyd the to brynge hym agayne. And yf
that he made any defencis/ wold not obey: he
comauydyd that he shuld be slayne: thynkyng
surely that Dumnonix in his absence wold
do some myschyf. Whiche in his presence wold
ysobey his commauydemant. When the men
of armes had ouer taken Dumnonix: he be-
gan to resyste/ to defende hym self with his
handys/ and callyd on his company byddyng
them to remember theyr sydesyte whiche they
oughte to hym/ a cryed ofteyn y he was frank
and fre borne in a fre clyte. But the men of
armes enuyronyd hym as they were comau-
ydyd/ and so slew hym. And all the horsemens of
Autun whiche were wþt Dumnonix retor-
nyd all to Cesar.

CHowe Cesar saydyd towarde Brixtayne the second tyme.

I rebus gestis,
h Labieno in co-
tinente cum tri-
bus legionibus, & equi-
tum millib⁹ duobus re-
licto, ut portus tueret,
& rei frumentariae pro-
tideret, quæque in Gal-
lia gererentur, cognos-
ceret, & consilium pro-
tempore, & pro re ca-
piter, ipse cum legio-
nibus quinque, & pari
nistro equitatu, quæ in co-
tinente reliqrat, ad solis
occasum nauessoluit/
& leni Africo puerus
media



hese thyngys thus accom-
plisched as is afore sayd/
after that Cesar hadde or-
deynyd that Titus Labie-
nus shuld remayn syll in
fraunce wþt iii. leggione
and ii. M. horsemens/ to
kepe the porte and to make puysson for corne
and to here/ & know what thyngis were done
in fraunce/ & to take counsell of such thyngis
as he hadde to do accordyng to the tyme of ne-
cessyte of hys affayres: he causyd hys shyp-
pys to be losyd/ & plukked up y sayles about
the sone goynge downe/ and partyd wþt. v.
leggions and lyke nomber of men of armes
as he had last behynd hym on the lande. And
after that he was drawyn in to the see by a
small

small southewest wynde/ whiche wynde tol-
yd about mydnyght/ and so he kepte not his
ryght course/ but was dryuen a sytysl drou-
arde/ and at the spryngyng of the day he
perceyued that he had left Drytayne on his
leste hand. Dowd he yt he retaynd all his na-
upe folowingt it e tyde by streight of owters/
and enforyd hym selfe to take sande on that
parte of Drytayne at such a place whiche he
the somer afore perceyued to be moste conve-
nyent sandyng. The whiche saylyng by force
of owters was mych to be praysyd in the me-
of armys of the Romayns/ þ whiche not with-
standinge that they were in vessells so char-
gyd / with great weyght: yet alwayes wþ
oute seasynge to rowde they went as faste as
þyd the Gallyes. And alle the hole nauy to
gyther arryud in Drytayne at the houre of
myd dape: but they coude reseue no maner
of apparence of theyre enympes at the place
whiche they sandyd. But Cesac had know-
lege by certeyn prisoners/ that after þ his eny-
mpes were there assemblyd on a great copay-
ny: they were abashyd to se such a great mu-
titude of shypes. The whiche shippes such as
were of one yeres making/ with such vessells
lys as encynd had made for his owne use/
were aboue .viii. C. whiche when they were
sene from the lond at one tyme/ þ when theyre
enympes perceyud so many to gyther/ all they
wyched to them selfe into the Mountayns.
After this whiche Cesac had orderyd his army
and pyght his fede in a conuenient place: he
left at the cyuage of the see .x. compaines of
men of warre/ and .iii. C. horsemen for the de-
fence and saufe custodie of the shypes. And
at the thryde houre in þ morynge he marchyd
to drowde his enympes (therre were he bweide
þ his prisoners) and he drowdyd sytysl the
suerie of his nauye/ because he left them at a
calme and an open banke of the see well for-

media circiter nocte
vento intermissio, cur-
sum nontenuit/ & lon-
gius delatus æstu, orta
luce, sub sinistra Briza-
niæ relictam confspe-
xit. Tum rursus æstu
commutationem secu-
tus, temis contendit,
vt campanæ insulæ ca-
peret, qua optimè esse
egressum supiore æsta-
te cognouerat. Qua
in re admodum fuit mi-
litum virtus laudanda
qui victoris, grauibus
que nauigis non inter-
missò remigandi labo-
re, longarum nauium
cursum adæquauerit.
Accessum est ad Briza-
niæ omnibus nauibus
meridiano sere tempo-
re/ neq; in eo loco ho-
stis est visus. Sed vt
postea Cæsar ex capi-
uis compenit, cum ma-
gnæ manus eo conue-
nissent, multitudinena-
vium pertinata, quæ
cum annotinis priua-
tisq; quas sui quisq; cō-
modi causa fecerat,
ampli' octingētæ vno
erant viæ tēpore a lit-
tore discesserant, ac se
in superiora loca abdi-
derant. Cæsar exposi-
to exercitu, a loco ca-
stris idoneo capro, vbi
ex captiuis cognouit,
quo in loco hostiū co-
pit consedissent, co-
hortibus decem ad ma-
re relictis, & equinibus
trecentis, qui præsidio
nauibus essent, de ter-
ria vigilia ad hostes cō-
tendit/ eo minus veri-
tus nauibus, quod in
littore molli, atque a-
perio de

perito deligatas ad an-
choras relinquebat, &
presidio nauibus, Q.
atrum præfecit. Ipse
noctu progressus mil-
lia pulsus circuerunt duo
decim, hostium copi-
as cōspicatus est. Illi
equitatu antiquissimam
furne progressi, ex lo-
co superiore nostros p-
hibere, & prælium co-
mittere cōperunt/ re-
pulsi ab equitatu, se in
sylvas abdidunt/ lo-
cum nacti, egregie &
natura, & opere muni-
um, quem domestici
belli, ut videbatur, cau-
sa iam ante præpara-
uerant. Nam crebris
arboribus succisis, oēs
introitus erant præclu-
si. Ipsi ex sylvis rati p-
pugnabant, nostrosq-
intra munitiones in-
gredi prohibebat. At
milites legionis septi-
mæ testudine facta, &
aggere ad munitiones
adiecto, iocam cœpe-
runt, eosque ex sylvis
expulerunt, paucis vul-
nibus acceptis. Sed
eos fugientes longius
Cæsar psequi veruit,
& quod loci naturam
ignorabat, & quod ma-
gna parte diei cōsum-
pta, munitoni castro-
rum tempus relinqu-
volebat. Postridie eius
diei mane, triparito
milites equitesque in
expeditionem misit, ut
eos, qui fugerant, per
sequerentur. Is aliquā
cum ianeri procellis,
cū iam extremi essent
in conspectu, equites

2 Q.

ipsib[us] s[ecundu]m spenge at anber wrth succ
custodpe/ and þ Quintus Attius whome he
moste trustyd was left captayn of the garry
son at þ see syde. Wherfore he auaunyd hym
esse forwarde. xi. myles/ because he kne we
þis spyes that his enimys were but. xii.
myle of/ whych were goynge to the see syde
wrth all theyre men of armes & all theyre cha-
ryott/ & wold not suffer þ Romayns to come
þy h[er]t/ but sette on the Romayns and man
fully began to assayle them. But they were
shortly betyn & dryuen of by the horsemen of
the Romayns/ and so they reculyd bak in to
þ Wodd[er] where they strengthyd the in a place
that bothe by the ordynaunce of nature was
very straunge/ & besyde that by labo[ur] þt was
made more stronge & in maner impregnable.
þe whiche place by all symisptude had bene
appoyntyd afore for some cyuell warre and
g[et] them. for all þ entrees of the place were
fyllyd wrth manye trees. At whiche place
theyr enimys somtyme came out & set on the
Romayns and made a sharpe encontre/ & de-
fendyd þ passage þ they shuld not ente wrth
in theyre forces. But the men of armes of
þ. viii. legiōnē made in a maner a d[ef]au to hyde
them/ & caste þ a mōnt of yercy against the
forces of theyr enimys/ & tolde it by a sault/
and chasyd the Britones out of the Wodd[er]/
and yet none of the Romayns were wondyd
nor hurtte. But Cesar countemaundyd the
they shuld no fether folow þ chase/ because
that he had no knowledge of the place/ and al-
so bycause the day was farre past/ he wold
spend the remaunde of the tyme in forsyng
of hys capē. And in the morwyng of the next
day he deuydyd hys armes as well formen
as horsemen in. iii. partys/ and sente them to
folowe after them whych were fled. After þ
they were departyd/ so that a man myght ret-
re and behold the creward of the Romayns
fodeynsp

sodeynly apperyd the horsemē whiche Quintus Attius sente to Cesar / to enforme hym howe the myght precedent all the nauye was sore tormentyd by tempeste of the see / were cast on the lande / because that the ancles and gashes whiche they were bound were all brokē: and that the shipp men nor the masters of the shippys were not abse to wylde stade the houge tempeste / in such maner that they were sore brosyd by reason of cōcurring in the whiche the one sore brosyd the other. When Cesar had knowledge of these thyngs: he callyd agayn his legions / all his horsemē and returnyd to his nauye / where he sawe evidently wylch his eye all that was wryten and shewyd to him by messengers / so that al most xl. shippys were wryten. Howe be yt he perceyved that the remaunt myght be repayryd wylch laboure and dylgence. And so he electyd forth amongste his legions the moste expert carpenters / causyd other carpenters to be brought from þ sure lade to repayre the nauye / and sent word to Labienus þ he shuld cause to be made by þ legions þ were under his gouernance as many shippys as coude be made. Wherfore (all though þ yt were great labour and iranayse) he thoughte it to be very profitable to dradre up all the shippys on the lande / to make one forresse or closure both for them and for his campe. So there passyd about x. dayes whyle he was occupied about this besynesse / and suffered not his soldyers one myghte to repose them / vntyl the nauye was halyd up on land and iernyd to the hoste and that the campe was well garnysshyd and forsyed. And after that he had leste for the garrison of his shippis the same company that he had done before: he returnyd to the same place fro the whiche he deptyd. When he was come thider: the greatest camp of them of Britayn was ther to gyder assemblyd. At

a Q. Anio ad Casrem venerunt, qui nuntiaret superiore nocte maxima coorta tempestate, prope omnis nauis afflictas, atque in litus eius casasse, quod neque anchora tuncsq; subsisterent, neque nauis gubernatricesq; tempestatis pati possent. Itaque eo cōcursu nauium, magnum esse incommode ac erptum. His rebus cognitis, Cesar legiones, equitatusq; revocari, acq; in tenebris desistere iubet. Ipse ad nauis revertitur. Eadē tunc quae ex nuntiis literisq; cognouerat, corā perspicit; sic ut amissis circiter XL. nauibus, reliqua tamē refici posse magno negocio videbatur. Itaque legionalibus fabros deligit, & ex continente alios accersiri iubet. Labieno scribit, ut quamplurimas posset, his legionibus quae sunt apud eum, nauis instituat. Ipse, & si res erat multa operae ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit, omnis nauis subduci, & cum castris una munitione cōungi. In his rebus cōciter dies decē consumit, nec nocturnis quidē tēpōribus ad laborem militum intermissis subducitis nauibus, castrisq; egregie munitis, easdē copias, quae antea p̄silio nauibus fuerant, reliquidit; ipse eodē vnde redierat, prohoscitur. Eo cōvenisset, maiores iam vndiq; in eum locum copiae Britannorum conuenerant.

Summa

Summa imperij, belli,
que administrandi co-
muni consilio permis-
sa est Cassiuellauno,
cuius fines a maritimis
ciuitatibus flumen di-
uidit, quod appellatur
Thamesis, a mari circi-
citer milia passuum.
LXXX. Huic superio-
re tempore cu*m* reliquis
ciuitatibus continentia
bella intercesserat. Sed
nō nostro aduentu permis-
ti Britani, hunc toto
bello imperio*p* prae-
cerant. Britaniz pars
interior ab h̄s incolit,
quos natos in insula
ip̄i memoria prodici
dicunt. Maritima pars
ab h̄s, qui præda*z*, ac
bello inferedi causa ex
Belgio transferat, qui
omnes sere h̄s noibus
ciuitatum appellantur
quibus orti ex ciuitati-
bus eo peruererunt, &
bello illato ibi remanse-
runt, atq; agros colere
ceperunt. Hominum
est infinita multitudo,
crebenimque ædificia
sere gallicis cōsimilia/
pecoris magnus nume-
rus/ vntur autē num-
mo ætro, aut annulis
fereis ad certu*p* pond*p*
examinatis *p* numero.
Nascitur ibi plumbū
albū in mediterraneis
regionibus/ in maniti-
mis ferrum, sed ei*p* exi-
guia est copia/ æte vni-
tū importato. Mater-
ria cuiusq; generis vt
in Gallia est, præter fa-
gū, atq; abietē. Lepore
& gallinā, & anserem
gustare fas nō putant.
Hæc tamē alunt animi
voluptatisque causa.
Loca temperatoria, q̄
in Gallia remissionib;
frigoribus

Insula

Whych tyme the cōdupte generall and gover-
naunce of all the warre, was by a comen cou-
sell commytyd to Cassiuellan, whose coun-
tre is deuyded fro other cytys marching on
the see coste, by a flod callyd the Tēmes ab-
out, lefft, myle fro the see. And not Wythstan
dyng p before this tyme byt wene this Cassi-
uellan and the other cytys was contynuall
warre: yet the Wrytons abassyd with the so-
dayn compyng of the Romayns, made hym
cheſe culter & ſleder of the warre. The ynnec-
partie of the pple of Wrytayn is inhabytyd all
onesy of them whych had bene borne Wyth in
the Isle as the inhabytautys there haue hard
tell. But in the outward partie by the see cost
dwell ſuche as come out of the Welges, the
which haue paſyd the see in hope of ppaſſage/
& in trut there to make warre. And all these
for the moſte partie here the natys of the cy-
ties where they were borne & fro wh̄s they
cam. And after they had made warre, they in-
habytyd & began there to eate the ground. In
the Isle is an infynyte nōber of people, mych
byldyng deyc ſyke to the byldyng of fraunce/
and coprouis nomber of cattell. They vſe
brassen money or ſitell cyngs of puen payſyng
a certayn weyght. In the myddys of the cou-
try growyth whytte ſede. And on the see cost
is dyggyd vpon wherof is ſytell plentie. But
the brasse that there is occupied is brought in
to the pple fro other countres. They haue alle
maner of wood as they haue in fraunce ex-
cepte fyr & beche. It is thoughtee vnlawfull
to them to eate of an hare, a henne, or a goſe.
But yet they bring vp all these thyngys for
theire pleaſyng. The countres in Wrytayne
be more ſeperate then the countres in Gaull,
for there is leſſe colde.

**C The deſcription
of Wrytayne.**

The



De Isle of Drytayne po
in maner tryangle, that
is to saye haupnge. ii. cor-
nets & iii. quarters. The
one syde therof lyeth a-
gaynst Fraunce. The one
angle of the same in whiche
is þ counte cassid Kent, therre whiche occupie all
moste all the shippes comyng oute of Fraunce
streit, bych in to the este. The other angle
whiche is more lowder extendyth in to þ south.
This quarter cōteyneth in length. v. C. my-
les or therre aboute. The other syde lyeth to-
wardes Spayne Westwarde, on the whiche
syde lyeth Isonde, whiche by estymacion is
as lyell as half Drytayne. And the passage
of the see is as long fro Drytayne to Isonde
as from Fraunce in to Drytayne. In þ myd-
dys of the course betwene theym bothe is an
islad callid Man. Besyde this be many other
islandys, of the whiche some men haue Dryt-
ten that in some tyme of the Wynter yt is con-
snuall nigh by þ space of. xxx. dayes. And
not wrystandyng þ we made therof dysygete
inquiryspon: yet þ Romayns could not haue
knollege of the trough, but they percupd by me-
sures donyng with water, þ þ nighys were
shorter therre than they be in the stablysshed
land. The length of this syde after þ opynys
of theym of the counte is. vii. C. myle. The
thrid syde stretcheth toward þ north, agaynst
whiche is no maner land. But the angle of
this thrid cost lyeth principally towardes þ
counter of Germanie. And men iudge þ thys
part cōteyneth. viii. C. myle. And so the Isle
of Drytayne is in circuite. xx. C. myle be esti-
macion. Amongste all the inhabytantes of
Drytayne they þ dwel in þ countee of Kent
be of moste humanyte and gentylnes, whiche
countee standyth on the see coste. And they lyt-
till bysses fro the maner and custome of the

French

Insula natura riguosa, cuius vnb latus est
contra Gallia, huiusla teris alter angulus, qui
est ad Catum, quo se
re omnes ex Gallia na-
ues appellatur, ad ori-
entem sole, inferior ad
meridiem spectat. Hu-
ius latus tenet circiter
millia passus quingen-
ta. Alterum vergit ad
Hispaniam, ait occidi-
tem solem, qua ex par-
te est Ibernia dimidio
minor, ut existimatur,
qua Britannia sed pa-
spatio transmissus, ait
ex Gallia est in Brita-
niā. In hoc medio cui
su est insula, quae apo-
pellatur Mona. Com-
plures præterea mino-
res obiecta insulae exi-
stunt, de quibz in
sulis nonnulli scrip-
runt, dies coniuos mi-
gnta sub bruma esse
noctem. Nos nihil de
eo percunctionibus
replebamus, nisi qd ces-
tis ex aqua mēsuris bre-
viores esse noctes, q in
continē videbamus.
Huius est longitudo la-
teris, vt fert illoru opini-
o, septingentorum mil-
lium passus. Tertium
est contra septentrionem/
cui parti nulla est obie-
cta terra, sed eius angu-
lus latens maxime ad
Germaniam spectat.
Hoc millia passuum
octingentum longitudi-
ne esse arbitrantur. In
omnis insula est in cir-
citu vices centena mil-
lia passus. Ex his ob-
longe sunt humanissi-
mi, q Cannū incolit/
q regio est marinaria
oīs, neq; multis a galli
cadiscit cōuetudine
Interiora

Interiores plenius frumenta non serunt/sed lacte & carne vivunt, pellibusque sunt uestiti. Omnes vero se Britanni glasco isticunt, quod catuleum efficit colorem, atq; hoc horribili ore sunt in pugna a. spectu/ capillag; sunt p. nissi, atq; omni pte corporis rasa, praeter caput, & labrum superius. Vxores habent de nli duodenique inter se communis, & maxime fratres cum fratribus, & p. nates cum liberis. Sed si qui sunt ex his nati, eorum habentur liberi, a quib; primum virgines quoq; ductae sunt. Equites hostium escedantq; acriter p. lio cum equitatu no. stro in itinere confilicunt/ ira tamen, vt nos omnis partibus superiores fuerint, acq; eos in sylvas, collesq; compulerint/sed com pluribus intersectis, cupidius insecuri, nonul los ex suis amiserunt. At illi intermissio spa. eto imprudentibus nostris, acq; occupatis in munitione castrorib; subito se ex sylvis elegerunt impetus in eos facto, qui erat in statione pro castris collocati, acq; et pugnauerunt/ duabusque missis subsidio cohortib; a Cæsare atq; his primis legionis duarib; cu hæ intermis so per signo loci spatio ante se constituerunt, no vo gne pugnæ p. tentis n. tis p. medios audacis sine prosperitate, seq; in de incolumes receperunt. Eo die Q. Labe

sius Du

frenche men. But they that dwelle farther Wyth in the londe use not to soode corne/ but syue bruyntee and firshe/ and they be clothyd with styrnys. All þ Wrytons do paynt them self Wyth an herbe caulyd glasco, whiche maketh the to sole of blud color. And for þ cause they be more hidrous & of more terrible contynance in warre. The p. here is very l. g: and all the parties of their body be shaven ex cepte the p. handis and the p. upper sypp. x. or. viii. haue theyr wrytes comonly to grythes/ and specially brother Wyth brother & the fa ther Wyth the chyldrene. And þf the women haue any chyldrene, they be reputed to be the chyldrene of hym to whome the woman was frist weddyd a mayde. The horsemen of the Wrytons & the p. esydares fought sharply Wyth the horsemen of the Romayns as they were on theyr iorney: but the Romains were vyctours and chasyd them in to the woodys & mountayns. But after that the Romayns had slayne many of theyr enimies & folowyd them farther for couetous, they lost many of theyr m. And after that a lytle tyme the Romayns being neglyget & nothynge do wyng/ and were about to fortespe thier campe: the Wrytons sodensy leapt oute of the wood/ & began to assayle serfesly & set on them whiche kept the wache of the campe, the whiche Wyth stode them strongly. Then Cesar sent for succours. ii. companies/ & Wyth the the fyrist legyon of the ii. next legions, betwene which legyons & theri fyrist syghters was a lytys space. But þ Romas were abashyd because of the new maner & fassyon that they of Wrytayne usyd in syghtyng/ the whiche strake coraçously in the myddys of the Romayns and departed agayne at theyr pleasure Wyth oute any hurte or wourds. That same day was Quintus Laberius Durus caplayne of the horsemen slayn. But after that Cesar hadde

had sent in apde certayne company wth alle
thynge necessary / the Britons were sone
bysydysyd. Now for so mych as thys was
open in the syghte of all men / bcause it was
fought before the capte whete the hole hoste
lay / yt was well perceyvd y the Romayns
for dayghter of theyre hevy armor were not
able to folowe quylly / nor chace theyre en-
emyes / nor also they durst not deye fro theyre
standerdys. Wherfore they were not mete to
syght wth theyre enmyes whiche vsyd such
maner of battell. They peceyvd also the hors-
men coude not syght without great perill / be-
cause theyre enmyes wold often lymes fier
for the nones. And whan they had mouyd by
fraude the Romayns a good distaunce from
the legions / then they lepte oute of theyre cha-
riots and bega a new battell on fote after a
nothir fassyon then y Romayns vsyd. And
the maner of syght of the horsemen was ver-
y parysous whether they assaylyd theyre en-
emyes or whether they followed th. There
emys also fought not all to gether / but some
here and some there / a grete spacye betwene
them when they fought. And some stode still
to see the array kept / and to formysh the feld
euer wth fresh men when oþer were we-
ry or hutt. The next day after thys battayll
the Britons were logyd on the mountayns
not farre fro the hoste of the Romayns / and
shewed them selfe in a small cumpaþy / þe-
gan to assayll the horsemen of the Romayns /
but not so frechly as they had done the daye
before. But aboute the houre of noone when
Cesar had sent on foragynge. iii. legions and
all thys horsemen under þe conduite of Caius
Terbonius hys senetenaunt / theyre enmyes
lepte sodensy out of all partieþ on them y wet
a foragynge / in so much as they cam and assay-
lyd them that bare the bantes / the legions
But after y the Romayns had made a stodg
assault

tris durus tribunus mi-
litum interficit, illi pluri-
bus submissis cohorti-
bus repelluntur. Toto
hoc in genere pugnae
cum sub oculis omniſi
ac pro castris dimicare
tur, intellectus est n̄fōs
proprietate gravitatem ar-
morū, quod neq; inse-
qui cedentes possent,
neq; ab signis discede-
re auderent, minus ap-
tos esse ad hūus gene-
ris hostē / equites autē
magno cū periculo di-
micare / propriea, qđ
illū etiam consilio ple-
rū cederent, & cum
paulū ab legionibus
n̄fōs remouissent, ex
esledis resilirent, & pe-
dib⁹ dispari prælio cō-
tenderent. Equeſtis au-
tem prælii ratio & co-
denibus, & in sequenti
bus par, atq; idem peri-
culum inferebat. Acce-
debat huc, ut nunq; cō-
ferti, sed rari, magnisq;
interuallis prælia erūt /
stationesq; disparsas
haberent, atque alios
alij deinceps exciperet
integriq; & recentes de-
fatigatis succederent.
Postero die procul a ca-
stris hostes in collibus
confluerunt / ratiq; se
ostendere, & tenuis
quam pridie, nostros
equites prælio lacesse
re coepierunt. Sed mer-
die, cum Cæsar pabu-
landi caufa tres legio-
nes, acq; omnē equita-
tum cū C. T̄ebonius
legato misser, rep̄ie
ex oib⁹ paribus ad
pabulatorē aduolau-
runt. Sic vñ ab signis,
legiōibusq; nō absente-
rent, n̄fō acier in eos
imperat.

Impetu facto repul-
erit/ neq; finē inseque-
di fecerunt, quoad sub-
sidio confisi equites, cū
post se legiones vide-
rent, præcipites hostes
egerunt/ magnocē eo
rum nistro interfecto,
neq; sui colligēdi, neq;
consistendi, aut ex esse
dis desiliendi facultatē
dederunt. Ex hac fuga
protinus quæ vndiq;
conuenerat auxilia, dis-
cesserunt/ neque post
id temp⁹ vñq; summis
notisq; copijs hostes
cōtenderūt. Cæsar co-
gnito consilio eorum
ad flumen Thameſim
in fines Cassiueſani
exercitum duxit/ quod
flumen vno loco pedi-
bus, atque hoc ægre
trāſū potest. Eo cum
veniſſet, animaduertit
ad alterā fluminis ripā
magnas esse copias ho-
stium inſtructas. Ripa
autē erat acutis ſudib⁹
præfixisq; munita. E-
iusdēq; gñis ſub aqua
defixa ſudes flumine
regebantur. Iſtēb⁹ co-
gnitis a captiuis, perfu-
giſque, Cæſar premis-
ſo equitatu, confeſſio
legiones ſubsequi iu-
ſit. Sed ea celeritate, at
que impetu milites ie-
runt, cū capite ſolo ex
aqua exarāt, vt hostes
imperium leg' onum,
atq; equitum ſuſtinere
non poſſent, ripasque
dimitterent, ac ſe fu-
gemandarēt. Cassiueſ-
taurus, vt ſupra de-
ſtruit, oſſe depo-
ſitacōnūtioſis, dimiſiſis
ampliis.

assault agaynst them/ they put them to flyght
and ceaſyd not to folowd them: for the horſe
men had much conſydeſce to haue ſuccourſ/
because they perceyvd the legions folowd
aſter them: they chasyd theyr ēmrys a ſlew
a gret nomber of them, and folowyd them ſo
nere that they haſt nother ſpace to gether the
ſelf to gythet in a ray/ nor to arēt them ſelf/
nor yet to ſepe out of theyr charroſtys. After
thyſ flyght all the alpens whiche were come
out of all partyes to ſocour the Britons de-
partyd, and after thyſ ſame neuer made any
plaine ſelde wþt theyr power agaynst the
Romayns. When thyſ battell was thus fy-
mshed, Cæſar hauyng knowleſe of the cou-
ſell of all hys enemys: cauſyd hys hōſte to
marche toward the cunſe of Cassuerlan by
þryuer of the Tēmrys, ouer whiche ſludde
a man can paſſe a ſote and that verry hardely
but at one place. And when he cam thider/ he
peceyvd on the other ſyde of þryuer a gret
army of enemys redy in good ordynauice.
Now the ſyde of þryuer wher hys enemys
ſtode/ was þytcyd full of ſharpe pyls: and
þer ſyde þat the brynk of the ryuer were other
pylys whiche were couercyd wþt the water.
Of þ whiche things when Cæſar was aduer-
tysed by the repte of the priſoneſ/ and by
them whiche had leſt the Britons and were
come to Cæſar: he ſet furſt hys me of armis
and commaundyd the legions ſhulde folowd
them immedately wþtout delay. And the ar-
my went ſo hastedly and wþt ſuch grete vpo-
ſence to gythet/ not withstandyng that they
had theyr heaðys all onely aboue the water/
that the Britons whiche were not able to re-
ſyſt the ſtrenght of the legions aſt the horſe
men/ were compellid to ſeue the bankys a to
ſee a ware. Than Cassuerlan as þe before
ſhewd when he had loſt all hys hope that he
had to make warre/ & alſo had put from hym
hys

ampliorib^z copiis, milibus circuer quatuor essedariorum retentis, inerna nostra scrubabar, paululumq^z ex via excedebat, locisq^z impeditis, atq^z sylvestribus sese occultabat/ atque ips regisq^z, qbus nos inter facturos cognouerat, pecora, atq^z homines ex agnis in sylvas expellebar. Et cu equi ratus noster liberius vastradi, praedandiq^z causa in agros effudieret, omnibus vijs nouis semitib^z essedarios ex sylvis emittebat/ & cu magno periculo nrorum equis cum his cofligebat/ atq^z hoc metu latius vagari prohibebat. Relinquebar, vneque legius ab agmine legioni discedi^z Cesar patetetur, & tantu in agri svalidis, in cedisq^z taciēdis hostib^z noceretur, quantum labore atq^z innere legiorum milites sticere poterant. Interim trinobantes prope summissima eam regionum ciuitas, ex qua Mandubrius a dolescens Cesaris fidē securius ad eum in continentē Galliā venerat, cuius pater Imauentius in ea ciuitate regni obtinuerat, inter secessq^z erat a Cassiuelo, ipse fuga monte vitauerat, legatos ad Cesarē mittunt/ pollicentique sese ei deditiuros, & imperata facturos/ perib^z, ut Mandubrius ab iniuria Cassiuella vindicetur, atq^z in ciuitatē

hys great armes/ and kept all onesy wyth him. iii. M. essedariis: he espyed all þ he myght what way the Romayns held/ and euer kept hym self a loose a sytess out of the way/ and luryd in woodys and other placis that were not easy to iorney in. And in all cōtreis where he kne^z to the Romayns shuld come/ he causid both the people & the best out of the towndys and feldys to be chased into the forestys. And when the horsemen of the Romayns wold boldely go into the feldys on foragynge or eis in destorng the cuntry/ he wold sende hys essedaries by pryuy waps and by paths þ he kne^z out of the woodys agaynst the Romayns to fyght wyth them to the gret hurt and damage of the horsemen. And by resō of the fere that they put the Romayns in/ they settyd the to stray any more abrode. Wherefore yt cam to thys pōnt that Cesar wold suffer hys people to go no ferther on foragynge the host of the legiōns extenyd: and ordenyd that in burnyng of housys and destroyning the land of theyr enimes/ there shuld be done as much hurt as the men of armes of þ legiōns wyth all theyr powēr myght do in ryding þ the way. In this season the Trinobantes (whych men suppose to be them of London) the whych ys almoſt the strongyst and sureſt cyte of all the cuntry of Britayne/ sent embassadours to Cesar and offeryd them ſelue to be at hys comandment. Of whych cyte a certeyn yong man calyd Mandubrius taking parte wyth Cesar/ cam to hym into the ſtablyshyd lād/ whose fader Imanuencius before that tyme had borne gret culle and auctorite in the ſard cyte/ & was ſlawn by Cassuelan: and hys ſon ſecyng deſt fled out of the cyte. Whych embassadours required Cesar that he wold drefend & helpe Mandubrius to auenge the wrongys that Cassuelane dyd to hym/ and that he wold ſende to them

In ciuitatem micat, qui præfit, imperiumq; ob tineat. His Cæsar imperat ob sides quadraginta, frumentumq; exercitui, Mandubraciis, que ad eos mittit. Illi imperata celeriter fecerunt, ob sides ad numerum, frumentaque miserunt. Trinobantibus defensis, atq; ab omni milium iniuria prohibitis, Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibaci, Cassi legationibus missis sese Cæsari dederunt. Ab his cognoscit non longe ex eo loco oppidū Cassi uellauni abesse, syluis, paludibus quemunit, quo satis magnus hominum, pecorisque numerus conuenerit. Oppidum autem Britani vocant, cum syluasim pediras vallo, atq; fossamunierunt, quo incursionis hostium vita & causa conuiperere consuerunt/ eo proficiscitur cū legionibus, locum repente egregie natura, atque opere munire. Tamen hunc duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit. Hostes paulisper morati militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt, sequi ex alia parte oppidi eiecerunt. Magni ibi numerus pecorum repertus, multique in fuga sunt comprehensi, atq; interfecti, dū haec in his locis geruntur, Cassi uelaunus ad Cātium, quod esse ad mare, supra demonstrauimus, qui

Mandubracius to haue the rule and gouernyng of the cyte. Then Cæsar commaundyd to the embassadours that they shuld send him xl. hostag^e and corne suffryght for hys host/ and so he sent to them Mandubracius. When the embassadours were returnyd: the Trinobantes wþtþ all dþlygence dyd þ whiche Cæsar had commaundyd, and sent to hym the number of hostagys and the corne whiche he dyd comand. When the Trinobantes were thus assured because that Cæsar had commaundyd that no man of warre shuld do them any hurt or damage: the Cenimagnes / the Segontiaces / the Ancalites / the Vibroces and Cassiens whiche be inhabytyng neare the see sent theyr embassadours to Cæsar / and wþlded the to hym. Of them Cæsar had parfrie knowlege that the forresse wherre Cassuelā hylde hym selfe was not farre frome thens. The whiche forresse was fortfyed wþtþ fortys and maryshes / and there was assemblyd to gether a gret nomber of men and also of bestys. Note that the Britons call a forresse or a wallyd towne when they haue fortfyed a strog wood wþtþ dyches and pales / there wherre they may assemble to gatherto exche to the daunger of theyr enemys. The Cæsar marchyd towarde thys forresse / and found the place maruelous strong boþ by stupacion of nature and by laboure of menys handys. Yet not wþtþstanding he enforyd to assault yt at ii. sydys. The enemys after that they had laryed a sytter / pcryuyng that they were not able to resist the assault / fled out by another part. When the forresse was taken / there was found a gret nomber of bestys all and many me were slain & take in the flyght. Whyle these thynghys were a dypnge in these partyes: Cassuelan sent hys messengers in to the contrey of Kent / the whiche contrey as þs shewyd before doþ stand on the see cost.

In the

.115.

In the whiche cuntry were. iii. kyngys regnyng/ that ys to say Cingetorix/ Caruinus/ Taximagus and Degonax: whom he to
maunded to assemble together all theyr armes
and sodenly to assayle & destroy all the nauye
(whiche Cesar had left at the see cost) When
those. iii. kyngys were arrayed where the nauye
was/ the Romayns made out and slew
many of them and toke prysoner þ noble cap-
tein Cingetorix/ and brought home all theyr
people safe unhurt. After that the lessyng of
this battayll was shewed to Cassuelan/ and
that he consyderyd the greate misfortunys &
danyngys that he had susteynyd/ and pcessynd
hys cuntry so robbyd/ pplyd and exlyd/ &
the most of all robbyd hym þ so many cytties
and townyes had forsaken hym & were yeidyd
to Cesar: he therfore sent embassadours to
Cesar/ whiche by the meauns of Atribatus
Comius shuld intrete þ he myght yeide hym
to ransom. Now because Cesar before en-
tedyd to ly þ winter tyme in cōtynent land/ be-
cause of the sodarn mouyngys in fraunce/ &
because that lytys of the somer remaynyd/ &
the rest wold be fone spent: he commaundyd
Cassuelan to send hym hostagys/ and orde-
nyd what tribute Britayn shuld pay pecysy
to the Romayns. He also forbad and coman-
dyd Cassuelan þ he shuld do no pnydce no-
ther to Mandubracius nor to the Trinoban-
tes. And when he had cysenyd the hostagys
he drede wryth his hoste to warde the see syde
where he fould his nauye repayryd. And in so
mich as Cesar had great nōber of prysoneys/
& because one pte of his nauye was perysyld
by the tempest/ he purposyd to make his na-
uye to repasse at ii. severall tymes. But þ
happenyd so that of all the nōber of shippis
and for all þ passages that were made neither
this pece nor the last pece yet therre lackyd no
shippys to cary ouer the hoste. But as for
all

nos, quibus regionibꝫ
quatuor reges præterāc,
Cingentone, Carui-
us, Taximagulus, Se-
gonax, nūrios minis/
arque his imperat, ut
coactis omnibꝫ copia
castra naualia de in-
prouiso adoriantur, at
que oppugnat. Hi cū
ad casu venissent, no-
sti eruptiōe facta, mul-
tis eorum interfectis.
capto etiam nobili du-
ce Cingentorice, suos
incolumes reduxerit.
Cassuellaunus hoc p-
lio nuntiato, tot deni-
mentis acceptis, vasta-
tis finibus, maxime eti-
am pernotus defectio-
ne ciuitatum legatos p-
Atrebatem Comisi de-
ditiōe ad Cæsarem
mittit. Cæsar cum sta-
tuerit hyemare in cō-
tinenti propter repen-
tinos Galliæ motus,
neq; multum estatis su-
peresset, arque id facile
extrahi posse intellige-
ret, obsides imperat. &
quid in annos singulos
vestigialis populo Ro-
mano Britania pende-
ret, constituit. Interdis-
cit atq; imperat Cassi-
uellauno ne Mandu-
bratio, neu Trinoban-
tibus noceat. Obsidibꝫ
acceptis, exercitum re-
ducit ad mare, naues
inuenit refectas. His
deductis, quod & ca-
ptiuorū magnū nume-
rum habebat, & nōnull-
iæ tempestates deperi-
erant naues, duobus cō-
meatibus exercitum re-
portare constituit. Ac
sic accidit, ut ex tanto
nauibꝫ numero, tot na-
vigationibꝫ, neq; hoc
neq;

neq; supiore anno vi.
la omnino nauis, quæ
milices portaret, deside-
raretur. At ex his, quæ
inanis ex continente
ad eum remitterentur,
& prioris cōmētus ex
positis militib; et quas
postea Labienus facie-
das curauerat, numero
XL. per pauca loca ca-
perēt, reliqua fere oēs
recesserent. Quas cum
aliquandiu Cæsar fru-
stra expectasset, ne an-
ni tempore navigatio-
ne excluderet, q; equi-
noctium suberat, necel-
satio angusti milites
collocavit. Ac summā
tranquillitatem conse-
cutus, secunda inita cū
soluisset vigilia, prima
luce terrā attigit, oēs q;
incolumes naues per-
duxit.

FINIS.

all the shypes that shuld haue bene sent from
the other parte/ and the shypes in whiche the
fyrste men of warre passyd and shulde haue
come agayne/ and also such shypes as Labie-
nus had in chagre to se made to the nomber of
xi: fe we or none of the cam to the eyn port.
Wherfore yt was necessary to make agayne
remnaunt whiche were broken. The whiche
nauy when Cesar hadde longe taryed for in
Dayn/ lest he shulde be hyndred or let to passe
because of the late season that the nyghtys &
days were of one length: he was compellid
by necessite to shyp his men to gether more
straylye in such shypes as he hadde. And as
sone as the weþer was fayre and conuenient
to sayle/ he partyd about the second houre of
the nyghte/ and at the pornte of day he toke
sande & all his nauye safe and sownde whiche
he causyd to be drawen vp on sande.

CHere endyþ the commenta-
ries of Julius Cesar as
towchynge Britayne
now callyd En-
glande.:

..

Cum priuilegio,



